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BOROUGH AND PORT
OF
FOLKESTONE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year 1957.

R. F. H. McELLIGOTT, M.B., Ch.B.,
Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer.

L. H. VALE, F.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

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STAFF

<i>Name of Officer</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Resignation</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
R. F. H. McElligott	Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time). Medical Referee, Folke- stone Crematorium.	29.12.50† 4.6.56	— —	M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
J. H. Campbell	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	16.4.51	—	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
H. Yates	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	8.10.52	—	M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
C. B. Findlay	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time). Deputy Medical Referee, Folkestone Crematorium.	28.6.55 4.6.56	— —	M.B., Ch.B.
L. H. Vale	Chief Public Health Inspector of Borough and Port. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937-1948. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	1.10.49	—	*F.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
L. F. Pattman	Deputy Public Health Inspector of Borough and Port. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937-1948. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	5.11.28	—	*A.R.S.H., Cert. R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
A. Stubbs	Additional Public Health Inspector. Port Health Inspector. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937-1948. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	1.2.45	—	*Cert. S.I.B.
A. Colgan	do.	3.12.51	14.10.57	*M.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B.
S. Davey	do.	1.12.55	—	*Cert. S.I.B.
Mrs. L. F. Brann	Nurse-Attendant, Medical Inspection of Aliens. (Part-time).	1.6.56	—	S.E.A.N.

† Dr. McElligott has held Warrant of Appointment as Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens since 28th October, 1949.

* Also hold Royal Society of Health Certificate as "Inspector of Meat and Other Foods."

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1957)

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR L. C. ALDRIDGE.

Vice-Chairman :

ALDERMAN MRS. E. S. HOOLE, J.P.

Members :

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Councillor L. V. Fowler, J.P., C.C.)

ALDERMAN A. J. S. CLARK

COUNCILLOR A. J. GARDNER.

„ MISS D. H. MOODY.

„ C. E. NEATE.

„ MRS. M. PAINTING.

„ T. W. WILLIAMS.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH REPORT, 1957.

Borough	...	...	...	...	BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE
Area	...	...	...	...	4,006 acres
Rateable Value as at 31st December, 1957	...	...	...	...	£780,027
General Rate	...	...	...	...	20/10d.
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate 1957-58	...	...	...	...	£3,050

Population (Registrar-General) 1957.

Estimate mid-year Home Population (including non-civilians)	...	...	44,180
Density of Home Population	...	...	11.03 persons to an acre

Total Births

Live Births	...	...	562 (524 legitimate, 38 illegitimate)
Still Births	...	...	12 (10 legitimate, 2 illegitimate)

Live Birth Rate

Total	...	...	12.72 per 1,000 Home Population
Corrected	...	...	13.36 per 1,000 Home Population
(Area comparability factor : 1.05)			

Total Deaths

Deaths (all ages)	...	...	545 (253 males, 292 females)
Infant Deaths			
Under 1 year of age	...	...	24 (17 males, 7 females)
Under 4 weeks of age	...	...	17 (11 males, 6 females)
(Included in figure of 24 infant deaths)			

Death Rate

Total	...	...	12.33 per 1,000 Home Population
Corrected	...	...	10.61 per 1,000 Home Population
(Area comparability factor : 0.86)			

Infant Mortality Rate (Under 1 year)

Total Infant Death Rate	...	...	42.70 per 1,000 live births
Legitimate Infants	...	...	43.89 per 1,000 legitimate live births
Illegitimate Infants	...	...	26.32 per 1,000 illegitimate live births

Mortality Rate re—

Cancer	...	...	2.10 per 1,000 Home Population
Influenza	...	...	0.16 per 1,000 Home Population
Pneumonia	...	...	0.25 per 1,000 Home Population
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	0.02 per 1,000 Home Population

Total Deaths from :

Cancer	...	...	93
Influenza	...	...	7
Pneumonia	...	...	11
Poliomyelitis, Acute	...	...	1
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	1

Public Health Department,
Foord Road,
FOLKESTONE, Kent.
August, 1958.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF FOLKESTONE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary state of the Borough and Port of Folkestone during 1957.

The Registrar-General's estimated population, including H.M. Forces stationed in the area, was 44,180. This is a decrease of 720 compared with 1956, and is mainly due to fluctuations in the number of troops stationed at Shorncliffe Camp.

There were 12,586 inhabited houses and flats at the end of 1957, which gives an average of 3.51 persons per dwelling compared with 3.19 for England and Wales (1951 Census).

The corrected Birth Rate was 13.36 per 1,000 Home Population, compared with 16.1 for England and Wales. This is an increase of 0.24 in the Birth Rate (Folkestone) from the previous year, when it was 13.12.

The corrected Death Rate was 10.61 per 1,000 Home Population compared with 11.5 for England and Wales. This shows an increase of 0.45 from the previous year when it was 10.36.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 42.70 per 1,000 live births, compared with 23.0 for England and Wales. This is the highest Infant Mortality Rate recorded in Folkestone since 1945.

Of the 24 deaths in infants under 1 year, there were 10 premature births, 4 congenital malformations and 2 congenital diseases of the newborn.

Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis).

Comparison of main diseases is as follows :—

		1955	1956	1957
Scarlet Fever	... ..	18	6	12
Whooping Cough	... ..	25	112	175
Measles	... ..	1,167	13	215
Dysentery	... ..	3	2	1
Poliomyelitis—				
Paralytic	... ..	13	—	9
Non-Paralytic	... ..	6	1	5
Pneumonia—				
Acute Primary	... ..	64	33	39
Influenzal	... ..	19	2	50

The large number of cases of Influenzal Pneumonia (50) were the result of an Influenza outbreak which commenced in September, 1957. There were 7 deaths from Influenzal Pneumonia.

One death occurred from Paralytic Poliomyelitis in a man aged 26 years.

There was one death from Whooping Cough in an infant under 1 year of age.

For the sixth consecutive year no cases of Diphtheria occurred.

There has been a decrease in the number of children receiving primary inoculations against Diphtheria, and also in the number of children receiving re-inforcing inoculations.

It is desirable that parents should take the fullest advantage of the facilities for Diphtheria Immunisation for their children, the efficiency of which is shown by the absence of Diphtheria from the Borough over the past six years. Neglect to take advantage of the Immunisation scheme will leave the way open for a return of this disease.

Vaccination Against Smallpox :—

		1955	1956	1957
Primary Vaccinations	... ..	453	412	360
Re-vaccinations	... ..	65	62	37

Infants are now being vaccinated against Smallpox at the age of 6 months instead of at 3 months as heretofore, since the introduction of Whooping Cough immunisation which occupies the first 3 months of life.

Since Whooping Cough is most severe in the first year of life, the optimum time for immunisation against this disease is during the earliest months.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

This commenced in Folkestone on October 22nd, 1957.

By the end of the year 939 children had received a course of two injections.

Tuberculosis.

34 new cases notified, 28 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary, compared with 27 for 1956. Survey carried out by Mass Radiography Unit from 14th to 29th November, 1957, inclusive, and 11 cases of active Tuberculosis discovered.

Only one death attributed to Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the rate of 0.02 per 1,000 home population is the lowest recorded in Folkestone.

Mass Radiography Survey.

This was carried out in the Borough from November 14th, 1957. A total of 8,579 persons, including school children, were X-rayed and 11 cases of Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 of Lung Cancer were detected.

Although Pulmonary Tuberculosis is responding well to modern methods of treatment and the death rate from this disease is falling to a gratifying extent, there is no fall in the number of new cases. Accordingly methods of early detection, to prevent the spread of the disease in the community are of first importance, and Mass Radiography is the chief of these.

Housing.

1. Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Dwellings.

Four small areas, comprising 28 dwellings in all, and five other dwellings were inspected and reported to the Housing and Town Planning Committee of the Council for necessary action.

2. Re-housing.

Twenty cases were investigated. Eight recommended to the Housing Committee of the Council for priority consideration because of unsatisfactory conditions existing from a medical and hygienic point of view.

Old People.

Thirty-one cases were referred to me. Investigated and help given as necessary.

Night Attendance Service, which was organised by the Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee, made 104 attendances on old people up to November 1957 when the service was discontinued. In future such assistance will be given through the Kent County Council scheme.

Poliomyelitis Appeals Fund.

During the year, a local Committee was formed, which raised a total of £1,200, for the National Fund for Poliomyelitis Research. Much credit is due to the Local organisations and individuals who worked hard to achieve this highly successful result.

In conclusion I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support in the work during the year, and also to express my appreciation to the other Departments of the Corporation for their continued co-operation.

I would also like to acknowledge with thanks the help of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. L. H. Vale, and other members of the staff during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. F. H. McELLIGOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Part I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area : land and inland water—Census, 1951	...	4,006 acres
Home Population : Registrar-General, 1957	...	44,180
Number of inhabited houses and flats at 31st December, 1957	... ..	12,586
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1957	...	£780,027
Estimated sum represented by a penny rate 1957/58		£3,050

Employment in Folkestone.

The following brief report on the employment position for adults in Folkestone during 1957 has been supplied by Mr. S. F. Bartley, Manager of the local Employment Exchange :—

Throughout 1957 a high level of employment was maintained but the figures for unemployment over the year were slightly larger than for 1956.

The chief industries in the town in order of numbers employed were as follows :—

1. Distributive Trades.
2. Hotel and Catering.
3. Professional Services (i.e., Education, Medical Services, Law, Accountancy, etc.).
4. Building and Civil Engineering.
5. National and Local Government.
6. Transport and Communications.
7. Vehicle Repair and Manufacture.
8. Agriculture and Fisheries.
9. Gas, Water and Electricity.
10. Chemicals, etc.

During the year, 1,189 men and 701 women were placed in local employment, these figures showing an increase over the previous year. In addition, 244 men and 48 women were placed in employment in other districts. Employment opportunities for men were, as usual, mainly in the building and hotel and catering trades, and for women, in the hotel and catering and distributive trades.

Unemployment was subject to the usual fluctuations. In February, the peak month, there were 602 men and 269 women on the Unemployed Register. These figures dropped to a total of 241 men and women in August, but by the end of the year had risen again to 614. Building and civil engineering operatives formed the largest male unemployed group, and hotel workers the largest female group.

There were 553 men and 71 women registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944. The numbers on the Unemployed Register varied from a total of 88 men and women in February, 1957, to 33 in August.

Applications for various courses of training under the Vocational Training Scheme were received during the year from 37 men and 1 woman. These applications were from both able-bodied and disabled persons. In addition, 5 Registered Disabled Persons applied for courses at an Industrial Rehabilitation Unit.

With regard to the employment position for young people, Mrs. W. E. Tucker, Juvenile Employment Officer, has supplied the following information :

Unemployment figures for 1957 of young persons aged 15 to 17 inclusive, show a substantial increase over those for 1956, boys more so than girls. There is an indication that boys particularly remained unemployed for longer periods on leaving school.

The peak period for unemployment was January, with 43 boys and 15 girls on the register, and the figures were lowest in June with 12 boys and 5 girls, rising again in August with the inclusion of the July school-leavers.

During the year Folkestone Bureau placed locally 196 boys (of whom one was a registered disabled person) and 242 girls (three disabled persons).

At the beginning of 1957 1 boy and 4 girls were registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 ; in the course of the year one boy and one girl were added to the register.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1957

(After correction for inward and outward transfers)

				<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Live Births :	Legitimate	...	...	524	272	252
	Illegitimate	...	...	38	18	20
	TOTAL	...	...	562	290	272
Still Births :	Legitimate	...	...	10	4	6
	Illegitimate	...	...	2	—	2
	TOTAL	...	...	12	4	8

Birth Rate :

Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population :—

Total	...	...	...	12.72
Corrected	...	...	...	13.36
(Area Comparability Factor : 1.05)				

Death Rate :

Death Rate per 1,000 Home Population :—

Total	...	...	...	12.33
Corrected	...	...	...	10.61
(Area Comparability Factor : 0.86)				

Infant Mortality Rate :

				<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
(a) Under 1 year of age						
	Legitimate	...	...	23	16	7
	Illegitimate	...	...	1	1	—
	TOTAL	...	...	24	17	7
(b) Under 4 weeks of age						
(Included in (a) above)						
	Legitimate	...	...	16	10	6
	Illegitimate	...	...	1	1	—
	TOTAL	...	...	17	11	6
All infants per 1,000 live births				42.70		
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births				43.89		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				26.32		

Deaths from :

Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	93
Influenza	...	...	...	7
Maternal Causes	...	...	...	Nil

Deaths from Notifiable Diseases :

Pneumonia	...	...	...	11
Poliomyelitis, Acute	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis :				
Pulmonary	...	...	...	1
Other forms	...	...	...	Nil
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1

DEATHS—1957.

Causes of, and ages at, death during the year 1957.

CAUSE	All Ages		Under 1 yr.		1-2 yrs.		3-4 yrs.		5-14 yrs.		15-24 yrs.		25-44 yrs.		45-64 yrs.		65 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. T.B. respiratory ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
2. T.B. other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic dis. ...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Ac. Poliomyelitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7	—
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	5
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	23	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	11	7	11	24
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
16. Diabetes ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	30	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	7	25	43
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	51	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	42	36
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
20. Other heart disease ...	26	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	25	51
21. Other circulatory disease	8	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	3	3	14
22. Influenza ...	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3
23. Pneumonia ...	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	5
24. Bronchitis ...	12	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system...	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations ...	4	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	32	34	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	6	19	23
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
34. All other accidents ...	10	5	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	1	2	2
35. Suicide ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	—
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	253	292	17	7	1	1	—	—	1	1	4	1	9	6	49	44	172	232

INFANT DEATHS DURING 1957.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 Week.	1 to 2 Weeks.	2 to 3 Weeks.	3 to 4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	1 to 3 Months.	3 to 6 Months.	6 to 9 Months.	9 to 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 yr.
Asphyxia, Accidental ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Birth Injury ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Bronchitis, Acute ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Broncho-pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Premature Birth ...	8	1	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Congenital Malformations :—</i>										
Hydrocephalus ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Heart Disease ...	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
<i>Other Diseases of Newborn :—</i>										
Haemolytic Disease ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Erythroblastosis Foetalis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	13	1	3	—	17	4	2	1	—	24

SUMMARY OF DEATHS, 1957.

	<i>Non-Residents</i> <i>(Outward Transfer)</i>	<i>Residents</i>
Deaths occurring in Folkestone in :—		
Military Families Hospital ...	—	2
Military Hospital ...	—	1
Royal Victoria Hospital ...	70	88
Nursing Homes and Old Person's Homes ...	18	70
Private Houses, etc. ...	16	299
Ambulance on way to Hospital ...	5	3
Other circumstances, i.e., on Public Highway, in Sea and at Folkestone Harbour ...	3	8
TOTALS ...	112	471
Deaths of Residents outside Folkestone and classified as Inward Transfers ...		72
TOTAL DEATHS FOR FOLKESTONE ...		543
Inquests in the Borough ...	27	
Post-Mortems in the Borough ...	73	

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

From the comparative table on page 13 it will be seen that, apart from 1954 when it was 1.94, the death rate from cancer (all forms) in Folkestone has ranged between 2.09 and 2.45 per 1,000 home population during the past ten years.

The 14 deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchi are the lowest recorded since 1953, and approximately half of those during 1956. These figures, however, compare with only one death from tuberculosis of the lungs for 1957.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Males	14	12	10	9	17	15	22	13
Females	2	—	2	2	—	2	4	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	16	12	12	11	17	17	26	14
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Death Rate per 1,000 home population :

(a) Cancer of Lungs and Bronchi	0.35	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.39	0.38	0.58	0.32
(b) Tuberculosis (for comparison)	0.39	0.13	0.27	0.23	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.02

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

From the following summary it is interesting to note the number of deaths from Tuberculosis during the past five years compared with the cases reported by the Chest Physician as having “recovered.”

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
<i>T.B. Respiratory :</i>					
Deaths	9	10	6	6	1
Patients who “recovered”	2	20	34	25	19
<i>T.B. Other :</i>					
Deaths	1	1	1	—	—
Patients who “recovered”	—	6	1	6	1

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

For the third successive year there were no deaths due to childbirth.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING PAST EIGHT YEARS.

	<i>Cancer (all forms)</i>	<i>Vascular lesions of nervous system</i>	<i>Coronary disease, angina</i>	<i>Other heart disease</i>	<i>Bronchitis</i>
1950 ...	108	84	72	139	24
1951 ...	111	91	63	141	31
1952 ...	91	94	74	147	11
1953 ...	100	92	63	122	14
1954 ...	85	90	76	99	9
1955 ...	94	91	82	134	30
1956 ...	98	78	70	102	29
1957 ...	93	80	92	81	22

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

The following gives comparative statistics of some of the more important items for the past ten years.

Rate per 1,000 Home Population unless otherwise stated.

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
<i>Notifications of Infectious Disease :</i>										
Diphtheria ...	Nil	0.04	0.02	0.04	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Scarlet Fever ...	0.90	1.29	1.05	0.53	1.52	0.75	0.61	0.39	0.13	0.27
Measles ...	2.77	22.83	2.86	18.88	0.85	21.42	0.18	25.90	0.29	4.86
<i>Births :</i>										
No. of Births ...	808	722	698	701	608	590	615	565	556	562
Birth Rate ...	19	17	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	13
<i>Deaths :</i>										
No. of Deaths ...	536	608	636	619	582	554	512	587	535	545
Death Rate ...	12	11.9*	12*	11.7*	11.5*	10.1*	9.3*	10.4*	10.3*	10.6*
<i>Infant Deaths :</i> (Under 1 year)										
No. of Deaths ...	29	14	21	16	16	20	10	11	7	24
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births ...	35	19	30	22	26	33.9	16.26	19.47	12.59	42.70
<i>Illegitimate Infants :</i>										
No. of Illegitimate Births ...	80	42	44	51	46	51	41	40	40	38
Rate per 1,000 total Live Births ...	99.0	58.1	63.1	72.7	75.6	86.44	66.6	70.8	71.9	67.6
No. of Illegitimate Deaths (under 1 yr.)	5	Nil	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Death Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate Births	62.5	Nil	45.4	19.6	43.5	39.2	24.39	25.0	25.0	26.32
<i>Deaths from Diarrhoea:</i> Under two years of age ...	1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Maternal Deaths :</i>										
No. of Deaths ...	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births ...	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1.64	1.60	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>Tuberculosis :</i> (All forms)										
No. of Deaths ...	23	20	18	6	12	10	11	7	6	1
Death Rate ...	0.54	0.47	0.39	0.13	0.27	0.23	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.02
<i>Cancer :</i>										
No. of Deaths ...	94	92	108	111	91	100	85	94	98	93
Death Rate ...	2.24	2.17	2.38	2.45	2.10	2.29	1.94	2.09	2.18	2.10

* Corrected.

Part II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

The following services in this Borough were carried out by the Kent County Council :—

- (1) Ambulance service.
- (2) Care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children.
- (3) Domestic help and night attendant service.
- (4) Domiciliary midwifery.
- (5) Health visiting.
- (6) Home nursing.
- (7) Mental health.
- (8) Prevention of illness, care and after-care.
- (9) Vaccination and Immunization for protection against Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis, Smallpox and Whooping Cough.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS, ETC.

The Kent County Council provided the following clinics during the year :—

(a) **Ante-Natal and Post-Natal.**

Old Harvey Grammar School.

Wednesday—afternoon.

Thursday—morning.

Cheriton Clinic.

Tuesday—afternoon.

These clinics are under the supervision of Mr. J. W. D. Buttery, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

(b) **Infant Welfare.**

Old Harvey Grammar School.

*Tuesday—afternoon

*Friday—morning.

*Methodist Church Hall,
Sandgate.*

*Friday—2nd and 4th
afternoon each month.

Cheriton Clinic.

*Monday—afternoon.

Thursday—afternoon.

*Shorncliffe Camp
Welfare Centre.*

**Friday—afternoon.

* Dr. Margaret Haywood in attendance.

** Army Medical Officer in attendance.

Mothercraft and ante-natal relaxation classes have also been held as follows :

Old Harvey Grammar School.

Thursday—afternoon.

Cheriton Clinic.

Wednesday—afternoon.

HOSPITALS.

The South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee is responsible for this service and the following hospitals are available for patients from this area :

(a) **General and Maternity.**

Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

Willesborough Hospital, Nr. Ashford.

Buckland Hospital, Dover.

(b) **Infections Diseases** (excluding Smallpox).

Dover Isolation Hospital.

Ashford Isolation Hospital.

(c) **Chronic Sick.**

St. Mary's Hospital, Lyminge.

Buckland Hospital, Dover.

Hothfield Hospital, Charing.

Smallpox patients would be admitted to the Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford.

Hospital facilities are available at Shorncliffe Camp for members of H.M. Forces and their families living in this area.

The following statistics for the year's working at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, have been supplied by Mr. E. F. Webb, Group Secretary of the South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee :—

In-Patients.

Maternity	...	...	...	...	438
Others	...	...	...	...	3,098

New Out-Patients.

Medical	...	...	...	...	668
Paediatrics	...	...	...	...	41
Dermatology	...	...	...	...	432
Cardiology	...	...	...	...	—
Physical Medicine	...	...	...	...	668
Surgical	...	...	...	...	1,674
E.N.T. (including T's and A's)	...	...	...	...	965
Orthopaedics	...	...	...	...	482
Ophthalmology	...	...	...	...	694
Radiotherapy	...	...	...	...	74
Consultant Dentistry	...	...	...	...	179
Gynaecology	...	...	...	...	831
Psychiatry	...	...	...	...	139
Obstetrics—Ante-Natal	...	...	...	...	368
—Post-Natal	...	...	...	...	253

Total attendances for all clinics was 23,796.

In addition there were :—

Attendances at Casualty Department	...	12,902
Out-Patient attendances at Physiotherapy	...	16,471
In-Patient attendances at Physiotherapy	...	4,620

together with 3,821 out-patient attendances at group exercises and 1,406 in-patient attendances at group exercises.

Units of treatment in X-ray Department	...	19,844
Units of treatment in Pathology Department	...	49,617

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

An efficient ambulance service has been maintained in Folkestone by the K.C.C. for general, maternity and accident cases.

Smallpox and Typhus cases would be moved by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service and other cases of infectious disease by County Council Ambulances from Folkestone, Dover or Ashford.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Immunization was carried out as necessary at the various infant welfare clinics and by family doctors. Reinforcing inoculations were usually given by one of the Assistant County Medical Officers at the school clinics or in the schools themselves.

From the figures given below, which have been supplied by the County Medical Officer, it will be seen that there was a reduction in the number of children being immunized during 1957 compared with previous years, especially those children receiving reinforcing inoculations.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Primary inoculations	540	514	480	598	466
Reinforcing inoculations	569	494	650	1,295	496

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.

Following information from the County Medical Officer that the Joint Committee on Poliomyelitis Vaccination had recommended to the Minister of Health that vaccination should be offered to those children born in 1955 and 1956, and those born in the years 1947 to 1954 inclusive, who had not hitherto been registered, full co-operation was maintained with the County authorities in making known to parents in Folkestone the facilities available.

Vaccination was commenced in October at special clinics organised by the County Medical Officer and, where requested by the parents, by the family doctors. Up to the end of the year 939 children had received a course of two injections.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Facilities for the vaccination of children were available at the infant welfare clinics in the Borough and also from local general practitioners.

For the second successive year primary vaccinations have decreased and the number of re-vaccinations carried out in 1957 was approximately one-third the figure for 1953.

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Primary vaccinations ...	450	422	453	412	360
Re-vaccinations ...	90	67	65	62	37

From November, 1957, infants received their primary vaccination against Smallpox at 6 months instead of 3 months as before, and this would possibly account for a fall in the number of children born in 1957 who were eligible for vaccination before the end of the year.

33.4% of the children born in 1957 received their primary vaccination before the end of the year compared with 43.3% for 1956.

INOCULATION AGAINST WHOOPING COUGH.

As part of the County services in this Borough protection of children against Whooping Cough was commenced in November ; three injections were given—in the 3rd, 4th and 5th months of the baby's life.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

These examinations were carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Maidstone and the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

A summary of the results of specimens submitted by me during the year is shown below :—

		<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
Faeces for Clostridium Welchii ...	...	1	—
Faeces for Salmonella Enteritidis ...	...	11	26
Faeces for Salmonella Typhi Murium ...	...	10	8
Faeces for Staphylococci ...	...	4	2
Faeces for Pathogenic Organisms ...	...	—	41
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci ...	...	—	19

MENTAL HEALTH.

This authority is not responsible for the administration or work undertaken in the community in accordance with Sections 28 and 51 of the National Health Service Act, 1936, the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, and Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Sec. 47.
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

These Acts give local authorities powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention, i.e., suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions, and are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

No action was taken by the Council under either of these Acts during 1957.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE AND THE CHRONIC SICK.

During the year thirty-one cases were investigated and help given as necessary.

These cases were referred to me by :—

Administrator, Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee	3
British Red Cross Society	1
Domestic Help Organiser	2
Family Doctor	3
National Assistance Board	1
Relatives and friends	21

Where necessary assistance was given in expediting admission to a suitable hospital for the chronic sick.

The Night Attendance Service, organised by the Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee, made 104 attendances on old people up to November, 1957, when the service was discontinued. In future such assistance will be given through the Kent County Council scheme.

CARE OF CHILDREN.

Following the receipt of a complaint about the unsatisfactory condition of three young children, I visited them at their grandmother's house where they were staying. Two of the children, a boy of 2 years and a girl of 6 years, were found to be suffering from sores of an impetiginous nature, possibly scabetic, and they were removed immediately to the local hospital for treatment.

The living conditions of three children of a second family were also investigated and dealt with as necessary.

The capable and tactful assistance of Mr. F. E. Freegard, N.S.P.C.C. Inspector for this area, in both these and other cases is very much appreciated.

NURSING HOMES—Part VI of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There has been no change in the number of Nursing Homes registered in the Borough and at the end of the year there were nine Homes providing the following beds :—

For maternity patients only	... ..	12	} <i>Total</i>
For maternity or other patients	... ..	5	
For other patients only	... ..	108	
			<i>beds.</i>

An application was received for the registration of a Nursing Home to provide beds for 8 other patients, but after full investigation the applicant was given notice in accordance with Section 189 of the Public Health Act, 1936, that the Folkestone Corporation intended to make an order refusing the application for registration on the following grounds :—

- (a) That the Nursing Home will not be under the charge of a person who is either a registered medical practitioner or a qualified nurse resident in the Home ;

- (b) That for reasons connected with the staffing of the Home, the Home is not fit to be used for a Nursing Home of such a description as named in the application ;
- (c) That there is not a proper proportion of qualified nurses among the persons having the superintendence of or employed in the nursing of the patients in the Nursing Home.

Notification was subsequently received from the solicitors concerned that in view of the staffing and other difficulties the application would be withdrawn.

Exemption from the operation of Part VI of the Act was granted to the Bruce Porter Hospital Home.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The following is a summary supplied by Dr. D. E. Sharvill of the new patients from Folkestone who have attended the special Clinics at Ashford, Canterbury and Dover during 1957.

	<i>New Cases 1957.</i>	<i>Total Attendances.</i>	<i>New Cases 1956 for Comparison.</i>
Syphilis	1	12	1
Gonorrhoea	7	20	2
Non-venereal conditions ...	10	21	15

FOLKESTONE CREMATORIUM.

During the year 283 cremation certificates were issued. This figure compares with 162 for the last seven months of the previous year ; the new Crematorium was opened on the 5th June, 1956.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.

The following medical examinations were carried out during 1957 :—

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
For admission to the Corporation :—		
(a) Superannuation Scheme	8	8
(b) Sick Pay Scheme	24	4
Special examinations	5	4
	—	—
	37	16
	—	—

Arrangements were made for forty-five of the employees to have X-ray examination of the chest.

Part III.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water in this Borough is provided by the Folkestone and District Water Company ; this was supplied to :—

Total residential supplies at 31st December, 1956	14,544
New supplies to dwellings during 1957	164
	<hr/>
	14,708
Disused supplies disconnected	3
	<hr/>
Total residential supplies at 31st December, 1957	14,705

During the year the Company drove a further 289 yards of adit at their Lower Standen well to increase the yield.

There have been no important extensions to their water mains during 1957.

The water generally has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Samples were taken by the Chief Public Health Inspector at regular intervals throughout the year for bacteriological examination, and every possible precaution was taken to ensure continued safety of supply.

The following 64 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination :

	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
Examination of Raw Water Supplies :		
Samples from springs before treatment	2	4*
Samples from premises where rainwater storage tanks are used	—	1**
Examination of Treated Water Supplies :		
Samples of treated water	56	1***

* Refers to 4 samples taken from one source of spring water at various points in that part of the Borough known as the Warren, the water being unofficially consumed by picnic parties, campers and others during the summer season. Warning notice was set up at one point and special taps were fixed at certain points to prevent unauthorised use of this water.

** Sample concerned a supply collected from roof water. The owner/occupier of the dwelling has been advised to have a mains supply.

*** Sample from a standpipe on fish quay used by fishermen and others. Check samples taken after the tap on the standpipe had been thoroughly cleansed, proved satisfactory.

PUBLIC ANALYSTS.

The firm of Hawkins & Hawkins continued as Public Analysts for this Borough.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There was no change in public cleansing during the year.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The intercepting sewer contract is now complete. It is hoped that this will prevent flooding in the Cheriton District and also make provision for future development in the area.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Any slight pollution of the Pent Stream, the only stream in this area, was remedied immediately.

HOUSING.

The following summary has been supplied by the Borough Treasurer :—

Applicants rehoused during 1957.

Families accommodated in Council properties	...	37
Families transferred from requisitioned properties to Council dwellings (properties then derequisitioned)		20
Tenancy exchanges agreed with other local authorities or private landlords	... ..	13
		<hr/> 70 <hr/>

Type and number of families on Corporation's waiting list.

	<i>Small Families</i>	<i>Large Families</i>	
Without separate homes :—			
Living in and employed in Folkestone	561	41	
Living in and employed out of „	48	4	
Living out and employed in „	7	2	
Living out and employed out of „	42	8	
	<hr/> 658 <hr/>	<hr/> 55 <hr/>	713
With separate homes :—			
Living in and employed in Folkestone	223	60	
Married quarters—in „	3	7	
Living in and employed out of „	24	3	
Living out and employed in „	6	1	
Living out and employed out of „	12	—	
Married quarters—out of „	25	8	
	<hr/> 293 <hr/>	<hr/> 79 <hr/>	372
Total families	...	...	<hr/>1,085 <hr/>

Twenty cases, compared with 40 during 1956, were referred to me in view of overcrowded, congested or unhygienic conditions, chronic illness, etc., and 8 were recommended to the Borough Treasurer for priority consideration for rehousing. These cases were referred by :

Borough Treasurer	...	...	...	2
County Health Visitors	...	...	...	3
County Midwife	...	...	...	1
County Medical Officer	...	...	...	3
General Practitioners	...	...	...	2
Housing applicants themselves on medical grounds	...	...	...	9

The Borough Engineer has supplied the following summary of the programme which was completed during the year :—

(a) Number of houses put into habitable condition as a single unit of accommodation	...	4
---	-----	---

(b) Number of houses which were converted into flats (including number of units of accommodation provided)	25 houses into 87 units
--	-----	-----	-----	-------------------------

(c) Number of new dwellings completed by—

(i) Private enterprise	...	...	...	51
(ii) Local authority	...	...	...	19

Further housing programme includes construction of 36 flats and 18 bed-sitting rooms and for the commencement of another 46 in 1958.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I beg to present the report on the work carried out in my Department during the year 1957.

The report follows the usual pattern of statistical summaries, supplemented by explanatory comment and general observations on various aspects of the activities to which they relate.

Each year brings its quota of Acts, Orders and Regulations and in 1957 these included a new Housing Act, together with the Rent Act 1957, both of which directly or indirectly have an important bearing on the work of the Department. The Housing Act was primarily a consolidating measure and as such did not introduce any drastic changes in the practical inspection and assessment of houses for repair or condemnation, etc., but some administrative adjustments are inevitably involved when new legislation is introduced and these must be absorbed into routine practice.

The Rent Act, however, went beyond simple consolidation of existing law and some radical changes in the relationship between landlords and tenants have been introduced. The provisions relating to the issue of Certificates of Disrepair brought added work to the Department, though not perhaps to the extent which might have been anticipated.

The Clean Air Act 1956 also made its initial bow during the year, though it will not be fully operative until the middle of 1958. It will probably not be necessary to invoke the Act to any very great extent in this district, yet it has definite potential local value inasmuch as the clean atmosphere which Folkestone enjoys can now be adequately safeguarded, while the contribution which it can make to the general welfare of the nation is of such immense health significance as to merit comment in all current health reviews.

It would be an omission not to mention the Royal Society of Health Congress which was held in the town during the first week in May. The attendance exceeded 2,400 and included representatives from 51 countries as well as from the World Health Organisation and other international organisations.

The staff of the Department, both technical and clerical, have given loyal support and worked diligently throughout the year and it is largely due to their efforts that I am able to report another year of progress. One Inspector left in October to take up an appointment in New Zealand and the vacancy thus created had not been filled at the end of the year because of a complete dearth of suitable applicants. This deficiency in establishment was having a markedly increased effect by December and will be even more serious if it continues for any prolonged period.

I am grateful to the Council and in particular the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Housing and Town Planning Committee for their continued support and encouragement and I acknowledge with pleasure the assistance and co-operation of all other Officials of the Corporation in matters of mutual interest.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

L. H. VALE,

Chief Public Health and Foods Inspector

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1. Inspections.

COMPLAINTS.

Number of complaints received and dealt with ...	188
--	-----

INSPECTIONS—SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Number of premises inspected (Primary visits) ...	643
---	-----

Visits to premises (inc. re-visits) ...	3,103
---	-------

Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957.

Visits for purposes of securing repairs ...	348
---	-----

Visits in connection with condemnation of dwellings ...	84
---	----

Visits re clearance areas ...	232
-------------------------------	-----

Visits for general survey and assessment of properties ...	37
--	----

Visits re houses-let-in-lodgings ...	28
--------------------------------------	----

Housing Act, 1949.

Visits re improvement grants (inc. preliminary enquiries, formal inspections and re-visits) ...	543
---	-----

Rent Act, 1957.

Visits re certificates of disrepair (inc. re-visits) ...	188
--	-----

Housing (General).

Visits re housing applications (alleged overcrowding, etc.) ...	61
---	----

Visits re Tuberculous patients ...	47
------------------------------------	----

Miscellaneous visits ...	26
--------------------------	----

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Visits to premises where food is stored and handled	1,594
---	-------

Visits to ice-cream premises ...	199
----------------------------------	-----

Visits to Licensed premises ...	79
---------------------------------	----

Miscellaneous visits (food sampling, etc.) ...	465
--	-----

Shops Act, 1950.

Number of additional premises recorded ...	12
--	----

Visits for purposes of the Act ...	724
------------------------------------	-----

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-1954.

Number of inspections for purposes of Milk Regulations ...	183
--	-----

Visits to other premises, etc., not recorded above.

Factories (a) Power ...	174
-------------------------	-----

(b) Non-Power ...	42
-------------------	----

(c) Outworkers ...	10
--------------------	----

Bathing Pools ...	29
-------------------	----

Food poisoning enquiries ...	71
------------------------------	----

Infectious diseases ...	66
-------------------------	----

Knacker's Yard ...	22
--------------------	----

Meat inspection—special visits ...	45
------------------------------------	----

Merchandise Marks Act ...	144
---------------------------	-----

Moveable dwellings ...	51
------------------------	----

Moveable dwelling sites ...	60
-----------------------------	----

Pet Animals Act ...	16
---------------------	----

Places of entertainment ...	32
-----------------------------	----

Rodent Control (Visits by Inspectors only) ...	149
--	-----

Smoke abatement ...	16
---------------------	----

Rag Flock Act ...	3
-------------------	---

Diseases of Animals (Waste Food) Order, 1957 ...	23
--	----

Miscellaneous ...	707
-------------------	-----

Total Number of Visits Made ...	9,601
---------------------------------	-------

Visits to Port ...	571
--------------------	-----

TOTAL ...	10,172
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2. Notices Served :

	Notices Served.		Notices Complied.		Nuisances or Defects.	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Found	Complied
Factory Acts 1937-1948 ...	9	—	7	—	16	12
Folkestone Corporation Act 1920 ...	7	—	5	1	7	6
Food and Drugs Act 1955 and Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 ...	99	—	140	—	293	425
Housing Acts 1936 and 1957	25	1	7	—	603	156
Housing Act, 1949 (Improvement Grants) ...	—	20	—	24	437	585
Rent Act, 1957 ...	—	32	—	3	184*	22*
Merchandise Marks Act ...	20	—	18	—	20	18
Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949-1954 ...	3	—	2	—	7	7
Pet Animals Act 1951 ...	1	—	1	—	3	3
Public Health Act 1936 ...	225	4	207	4	663	787
Shops Act 1950 ...	5	—	6	—	7	18
TOTALS ...	394	57	393	32	2,240	2,039

* These figures include a number of defects also included in the Housing Act 1957 totals but for statistical puposes this duplication is unavoidable.

ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS REMEDIED UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AND HOUSING ACTS.

	Public Health Act 1936	Housing Act 1949	Housing Acts 1936 & 1957	Rent Act 1957
Dampness.				
Roofs repaired ...	46	41	8	2
Eaves guttering and downpipes repaired or renewed ...	37	26	5	1
Damp-proof courses provided ...	2	—	1	—
Cavities in external walls cleared ...	6	7	—	—
External walls pointed or re-rendered, etc. ...	46	67	24	5
Internal walls rendered with water-proofed cement plaster ...	90	57	29	3
General Repairs :				
Internal wallplaster repaired or renewed	32	44	10	1
Ceiling plaster repaired or renewed ...	25	23	5	—
Floors repaired or renewed ...	20	22	3	—
Ground under floors surfaced with concrete ...	3	—	—	—
Sub-floor ventilation provided ...	2	—	—	—
Doors repaired or renewed ...	9	20	4	—
Windows repaired or renewed ...	67	110	30	2
Sashcords renewed ...	60	21	6	2
Chimneys repaired or rebuilt ...	15	24	3	—
Firegrates repaired or renewed ...	14	2	5	2
Fuel stores provided ...	1	3	—	—
Rooms cleansed (walls and ceilings) ...	38	66	19	4
Staircases repaired, handrails fitted, etc.	5	6	—	—
Food stores provided or ventilated, etc.	2	1	1	—
Other repairs ...	2	3	—	—

Water fittings repaired or renewed, supply re-instated, etc. ...	4	—	—	—
Yard paving repaired or renewed ...	19	10	1	—
New sinks provided ...	3	1	—	—
Wastepipes repaired or renewed, etc. ...	17	1	—	—
Drainage :				
Repaired or cleansed ...	39	2	—	—
Reconstructed or sections re-laid ...	23	—	—	—
New gullies provided ...	7	—	—	—
Intercepting traps fixed ...	4	—	—	—
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	14	2	—	—
Ventshafts, etc., repaired or renewed ...	2	1	—	—
Soilpipes repaired or renewed ...	4	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :				
Additional accommodation provided	2	—	—	—
Roofs repaired or renewed ...	6	1	—	—
Walls repaired externally ...	3	2	—	—
Walls and ceilings repaired or renewed internally ...	4	2	—	—
Floors repaired or renewed ...	3	2	—	—
Doors, windows repaired or renewed ...	7	3	—	—
New pedestals fixed ...	7	1	—	—
New seats fixed ...	5	1	—	—
Flushing apparatus repaired or renewed	4	—	—	—
Apartments cleansed ...	1	1	—	—
Miscellaneous :				
Dilapidated outbuildings demolished ...	2	—	—	—
External re-decorations ...	—	2	—	—
Curtilage walls, etc., re-built or repaired	—	3	—	—
Electric or other heating points for rooms provided ...	—	2	—	—
Nuisances from animals, etc., abated ...	1	—	—	—
Accumulations of refuse removed ...	32	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences to refreshment houses repaired or renewed, etc. ...	4	—	—	—
Verminous premises cleansed and dis- infested ...	23	—	—	—
Unclassified ...	25	5	—	—
Overcrowding abated ...	—	—	2	—
<hr/>				
TOTAL PUBLIC HEALTH ACT ...	787			
<hr/>				
TOTAL HOUSING ACTS ...		585	156	
TOTAL RENT ACT ...				22
<hr/>				
Refuse Bins (Folkestone Corporation Act).				
New bins provided after service of notices...				6

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE BOROUGH.

The total number of premises not connected to the main sewerage system is made up as follows :—

No. of premises served by cesspools	...	...	74
No. of premises served by pail closets	...	...	11

There are no privies or earth closets in the Borough.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

No fundamental change has taken place in the types of treatment employed in connection with the above services and the results achieved by the use of liquid or powder insecticides in the form of aerosol formulations, residual liquids or gaseous smokes has justified the confidence placed in them.

(a) Disinfection.

Terminal disinfection after infectious diseases consists of spraying with formalin, together with steam disinfection of bedding, etc. This method is also applied to meet requests which are received from time to time for treatment of rooms and bedding which have been occupied or used by patients suffering from other diseases. An appropriate charge is made to cover the actual costs incurred in the latter service.

The disinfection service continues to embrace cabins on cross-channel steamers, hospital bedding, library and school books.

(b) Disinfestation.

This service covers all types of premises and requests for assistance come from occupiers who are troubled with almost every variety of insect pest from ants and cockroaches to variegated carpet beetles and woodworm. An important aspect of these investigations is the precise identification of the particular pest so that the correct insecticide can be applied and this is checked carefully whenever doubt arises.

It is interesting and probably of some social significance to note that the number of serious domestic infestations of vermin such as fleas and bugs is now very small compared with pre war days and this trend is noticeable throughout the country. Improved environmental standards and better housing conditions have undoubtedly been largely responsible for the progressive decline recorded and although minor infestations are still encountered these can usually be controlled without recourse to drastic measures such as Hydrogen Cyanide fumigation.

In my report last year I referred to the problem of pest resistance to many of the post war insecticides. The problem continues to exercise the minds of research workers and no solution has yet been found ; on the contrary nearly all the new synthetic formulations are now involved and it is now found that resistance to one type of insecticide induces resistance in associated groups of compounds. The number of insect species where resistance has been established has risen from 1 in 1946 to 37 in 1956.

Statistical details relating to the services are :—

1. Disinfection.

No. of premises treated for disinfection after infectious disease (including ships)	...	...	...	53
No. of rooms involved (including cabins)	...	...	...	71
No. of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected	...	...	...	2618
No. of library books disinfected	...	...	...	175
No. of articles destroyed	...	...	...	116

2. Disinfestation.

No. of houses and other premises treated for disinfestation	...	...	...	...	50
No. of rooms involved	...	...	...	...	174

FOOD SUPPLIES.

1. Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

Butchers in Folkestone who buy live animals for slaughter continue to use the facilities provided at the abattoir at Hythe. These supplies are supplemented by three wholesale meat depots at Grace Hill and from outside sources such as the Fatstock Marketing Corporation which operates locally from the Canterbury Abattoir and delivers meat in modern vans which are specially designed to satisfy hygienic principles of meat transport.

The wholesale depots and all the retail shops in the Borough are subject to routine visits and inspection of meat is carried out as occasion demands. Good co-operation exists between the meat traders and the Department and no special difficulties arose during the year under review.

General food shops are also kept under close observation and a wide variety of foodstuffs was inspected. Details of the food condemned by the District Inspectors as unfit for human consumption is given in the tables below.

During the year it was observed that raw meat for dogs and cats was being sold in 2 wet fish shops in the Borough. The meat is supplied from a Knackers Yard and is not subject to official inspection in any way as this is not legally necessary and the possibility of such meat being diseased on occasions cannot be ignored. In my opinion it is a most undesirable innovation and the possibility of taking statutory action to stop the practice has been carefully considered but the legal position is distinctly weak ; nevertheless, the proprietors of the shops concerned have been informed of the practical dangers and possible statutory offences which could arise and they have been left in no doubt about the attitude of the Department in the matter.

The situation described above once again underlines the urgent necessity for more stringent control of meat from Knackers Yards and in particular the desirability of subjecting all such meat to efficient sterilization before it leaves the establishments concerned.

One Knackers Yard is in operation in the Borough and the foregoing remarks are not aimed at these premises in particular though the observations do of course apply in their general sense. The premises are conducted in a very hygienic manner and the proprietors are invariably anxious and willing to comply with all statutory requirements. The total number of animals dealt with during the year is given below.

	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Total number of animals slaughtered	43	378	1	2	—
Total number of dead animals brought to the premises for disposal ...	6	91	—	18	5

Summary of Food and Drugs Condemned.

(a) Meat and Meat Products.

Beef (English)	103 lbs.
Beef (Imported)	782 lbs.
Bovine Livers (English)	11 lbs.
Bovine Livers (Imported)	217 lbs.
Bovine Kidneys (Imported)	21 lbs.
Mutton and Lamb (Imported)	64 lbs.
Sheep and Lambs' Livers (Imported)	98 lbs.

Pork (English) ...	...	...	...	...	7 lbs.
Pigs' Livers (English) ...	...	...	...	...	23 lbs.
Pigs' Livers (Imported) ...	...	...	...	...	81 lbs.
Pork Sausages ...	...	...	...	...	7 lbs.
Hamburgers ...	...	...	...	...	24 lbs.
Canned Meats (various) ...	...	...	...	...	214 cans

(b) Fish and Fish Products.

Fish (various) ...	...	...	...	...	24 cans
Prawns ...	...	...	...	...	45 lbs.
Shrimps ...	...	...	...	...	16 galls.
Wet Fish ...	...	...	...	...	87 lbs.

(c) Other Foods.

Cake ...	...	...	...	...	18 lbs.
Carrots ...	...	...	...	...	28 lbs.
Cheese ...	...	...	...	...	30 lbs.
Cheese ...	...	...	...	...	1 can
Chickens ...	...	...	...	...	55
Cream ...	...	...	...	...	1 can
Eggs ...	...	...	...	...	2 cans
Fruit ...	...	...	...	...	287 cans
Jam ...	...	...	...	...	7 cans
Milk ...	...	...	...	...	59 cans
Milk Powder ...	...	...	...	...	28 lbs.
Paste ...	...	...	...	...	1 jar
Pickles ...	...	...	...	...	4 jars
Prunes ...	...	...	...	...	8 lbs.
Tomato Ketchup ...	...	...	...	...	1 jar
Soup ...	...	...	...	...	16 cans
Swiss Rolls ...	...	...	...	...	5
Vegetables ...	...	...	...	...	189 cans
Wheat (shredded) ...	...	...	...	...	4 packets

2. Food Hygiene.

One careless or apathetic food handler can still nullify all the precautions observed by others to ensure that the food involved is protected against risk of contamination and such carelessness or apathy can thus jeopardise the health and well being of the consumers of that food.

It is to guard against such failure of the human element that food hygiene continues to be essential in the public interest, especially in a holiday town where catering is a main industry and the number of potential victims is correspondingly high.

With all the publicity and propaganda of recent years, re-inforced by the Food Hygiene Regulations and Byelaws, one might perhaps expect that by now every one in the food trades would be keen, knowledgeable food hygiene enthusiasts, anxious to discharge to the full their legal and moral obligations. It is true that such a spirit is manifest in an increasing number of establishments and it is most pleasing to record this but at the same time it would be idle to pretend that a large measure of complacency does not still exist in many spheres of activity. It is not difficult to find evidence of carelessness and indeed deliberate disregard of Regulations. Smoking still goes on in food preparation rooms and the presence of spent matches, cigarette butts and typical burns on the edges of tables and shelves effectively refute the pseudo indignation which warnings often produce. General untidiness, the presence of foreign articles alien to food handling, accumulations of dusty, rusty and disused equipment

illustrates lack of routine cleansing and in the establishments where such occurrences are noted, criticism usually results in a burst of intensive activity after which things settle down again to "normal" until the next series of inspections is made.

Handwashing is the corner stone of all food hygiene yet wash-basins can be seen with a dust film of many days settlement and on a number of occasions have been found to be used primarily as a convenient receptacle for handbags and other personal impedimenta.

These and many other similar examples emphasize the continued need of supervision and routine inspection, coupled with education of the individual and strict control by managements. No amount of diligence on the part of Inspectors in striving to educate food handlers can bear full fruit if managements are lax or fail to impress upon their staffs, by example and exhortation, the importance of fastidiousness in handling foodstuffs.

The latest available national returns relating to food poisoning (1956) show that although there was a perceptible fall in the number of outbreaks officially recorded compared with the previous year the total was nevertheless the 2nd highest ever recorded. For 1956 the figures dropped from 8,961 to 7,713 but this total was still disturbingly high and involved about 18,000 cases, 44 of which were fatal. Field investigations are immediately undertaken whenever a case or suspected case is notified locally to the Department and every effort is made to establish the cause and trace the source of infection but this is often difficult in isolated random cases especially if there is an appreciable interval between onset and investigation as by that time any suspicious foods have usually been disposed of, and patients' memories are sometimes understandably confused on details of meals, etc., after several days have elapsed.

Perusal of the table summarising the defects remedied in food premises, indicates that more useful work has been accomplished in securing compliance with statutory requirements, but the number of contraventions recorded still mounted to an appreciable total.

3. Ice Cream.

The increased consumption of ice-cream during the post-war years has been quite remarkable and in that period it appears to have finally graduated from a rather pleasant form of iced confection to the full category of a food. The nutritional value in terms of proteins, fats and carbohydrates is now used in an impressive manner to advertise the product and strict control has been established over its compositional quality and bacteriological purity through the medium of statutory Regulations. Routine inspections and sampling to check compliance with these regulations by manufacturers and vendors has been continued during the year under review and the tabulated results of the samples are shown below.

The compositional standard of samples varied between quite wide limits but no sample fell below the legally prescribed minimum standard of 5% fat, 10% sugar and 7½% milk solids other than fat.

A number of samples submitted and examined for bacteriological cleanliness were classified as unsatisfactory, being categorised in Grades 3 or 4, and in every instance a thorough investigation was immediately undertaken. All the bad results were obtained from samples of loose ice-cream, including several from cafes, etc., and the trouble was invariably traced to failure of the human element in some particular.

In a high proportion of cases lack of sterility of servers was considered to be the main contributing factor and when this was rectified satisfactory results were at once achieved and maintained.

Only one factory operates in the Borough and this is kept under close supervision.

Mobile selling points, including vans which come into the Borough regularly from other districts are also inspected from time to time and strict compliance with relevant standards is demanded.

SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN.

(i) Compositional Quality (Chemical Analysis)

Fat Content	Sugar	Milk Solids other than Fat	No. of Samples
Below 5.0%	Below 10.0%	Below 7.5%	Nil
5.0%—7.5%	Over 10.0%	Over 7.5%	4
7.5%—10.0%	Over 10.0%	Over 7.5%	3
10.0%—15.0%	Over 10.0%	Over 7.5%	1
Over 15.0%	Over 10.0%	Over 7.5%	1
TOTAL			9

(ii) Bacteriological Standard (Methylene Blue Test).

Bacteriological Grading.					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
No. of samples	57	11	8	6	...
Percentage Summary	69.5%	13.4%	9.8%	7.3%	...

STATISTICAL DETAILS RELATING TO FOOD PREMISES.
(Including Ice-Cream Premises)

(i) No. of premises registered during 1957 for the manufacture of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	Nil
(ii) Total number of premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	3
(iii) No. of new premises registered during 1957 for the sale and storage of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	4
(iv) Total number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	...	...	...	...	214
(v) No. of new premises registered during 1957 for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food, etc.	...	...	...	...	8
(vi) Total number of premises now registered for the preparation or manufacture or preserved food, etc.	...	...	...	...	78
(vii) Total number of premises (including those not subject to statutory registration) officially recorded as being used for the preparation, storage and/or sale of food	...	...	...	...	523

Analysis of Defects and/or Contraventions found during inspection of Food Premises and remedied as result of action taken.

Premises improved by major reconstruction and re-building	...	1
Roofs over food stores repaired	...	1
Measures taken to protect food from risk of contamination	...	34
Equipment repaired and/or reconstructed	...	45
Equipment cleansed	...	11
Improved lighting provided to food rooms	...	5
Improved ventilation provided in food rooms	...	2
Walls/ceilings of food rooms repaired or plaster renewed	...	43
Windows of food rooms repaired or renewed	...	2
Doors of food rooms repaired or renewed	...	1
Floors of food rooms repaired or renewed	...	6

Food rooms cleansed	35
Sinks provided for washing food and/or equipment	9
Hot water provided for sinks	6
Cold water provided for sink	1
Wash-hand basins provided or renewed	50
Hot water provided for wash basins	21
Cold water provided for wash basins	17
Soap, nailbrushes, etc., provided or renewed	17
Lack of towels for handwashing remedied	9
Disconnection of food rooms from sanitary conveniences effected	3
Sanitary conveniences altered or reconstructed, etc.	8
Fittings in sanitary conveniences altered or renewed	2
Sanitary conveniences cleansed	5
Absence of notices re washing hands remedied	6
Refuse receptacles provided	9
Accumulations of refuse removed	2
First Aid materials provided (including replacement of non-waterproof dressings, etc.)	19
Smoking whilst handling food discontinued	6
Accommodation provided for clothing and footwear not worn during working hours	19
Use of food room in communication with sleeping place discontinued... ..	1
Wrapping open food in newspaper discontinued	1
Premises specially treated for eradication of insect pests	7
Refrigerators provided as result of recommendations made	4
Food required to be kept at suitable temperature	2
Additional thermometer in connection with ice-cream manufacture provided	1
Yard paving repaired	1
Yards cleansed	3
Name and/or address inscribed on stall	1
Stalls cleansed or repaired	3
Hot water provided for use on stall	1
New equipment for use in connection with stall provided	1
Miscellaneous	4

4. Licensed Premises.

Routine inspection of licensed premises has continued as occasion demands, these premises being subject to the requirements of the Public Health Act, Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations and Byelaws. Generally speaking, both management and licensees are fully cognisant of their obligations and endeavour to meet them. Special attention is given to premises where catering is carried on as a normal part of the business.

The unsatisfactory conditions under which certain severely war-damaged premises in the Harbour area were operating became a matter of increasing concern during the year, especially in view of the new Hygiene Regulations and active steps to recondition the premises were noted with relief towards the end of the year.

No. of premises now fully recorded	88
No. of visits made for inspection	79

Summary of Defects remedied during year.

Hot water provided over bar sinks	4
New sinks in bars provided	4
Sanitary convenience for public provided	1
Walls of beer cellar cleansed	1
Waste pipes to bar sinks provided or repaired	3
Bar counter and other fittings repaired	2
Miscellaneous	1

5. Purity of Food and Drugs.

The relationship of the purity and nutritional value of food supplies to public health is unquestionable and the duty of seeing that food sold for human consumption is of a proper standard covers a very wide field of activity. Visual inspections, supplemented by submission of samples for microscopic, chemical or bacteriological analysis by the Public Analyst are all involved and examinations for the purpose of testing the genuineness of manufactured food stuffs, compliance with standards where these have been prescribed, detection of unauthorised or excessive chemical additives or colouring matters, deleterious additions or abstractions and the use of preservatives are a few of the objects of this service.

Complaints from members of the public are also received and these varied during the year from an alleged bitter taste in a tin of evaporated milk which was said to have caused illness to a suggestion that a bottle of wine contained some fragmented glass. Analysis showed the "glass splinters" to be crystals of tartaric acid which tend to form when wine is stored at the wrong temperature and it was accordingly possible to allay the fears which arose.

Other complaints related to various foreign articles in food and full investigations were carried out in all cases. In three instances legal proceedings were taken and severe warnings were issued in other incidents where this was considered adequate and appropriate to meet the circumstances of the cases.

I believe that in all cases where the presence of extraneous articles is at issue the full circumstances of the individual case should be very carefully considered before the final decision as to appropriate action is taken. Unforeseen mishaps can occur even in the best regulated establishments and in my opinion where it is clear beyond reasonable doubt that an inert and comparatively harmless foreign article has got into an article of food due to a genuine accident, an appropriate warning will usually meet the case. On the other hand deliberate disregard of reasonable precautions or gross negligence carries with it a serious degree of culpability which calls for more severe punishment and legal proceedings are imperative. The doubtful cases which lie between the two extremes present the most difficult problems and it is in these circumstances that the function of the courts in deciding each case on its merits is of inestimable value in seeing that justice is done and the true intention of the Food and Drugs Act is satisfied.

I would again express my personal thanks to the Borough Analyst Mr. Harcourt Wordsworth, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., whose advice and guidance, always given so readily, is most valuable in these days when the technicalities of chemical manipulation of foodstuffs can be very intricate and confusing.

Summary of Samples submitted for Analysis.

					<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Almonds, ground	...	...	...	...	3	—
Asthma Tablets	...	...	...	...	—	1
Barley Sugar Syrup Spread	...	...	...	...	—	1
Brandy	...	...	...	...	3	—
Bun Glaze	...	...	...	...	—	1
Butter	...	...	...	...	2	—
Caraway Seeds	...	...	...	...	—	1
Cereal	...	...	...	...	—	1
Champagne—Baby Moussec	...	...	...	...	—	1
Cheese—Cheshire	...	...	...	...	—	1
Chocolate—rum and raisin	...	...	...	...	1	—
Christmas Puddings	...	...	...	...	2	—
Coffee (Caffeine free)	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cough Syrup	...	...	...	...	—	1

Cream—double	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cream—single	...	...	...	...	1	—
Cream of Tartar	...	...	...	...	—	1
Curry Powder	...	...	...	...	—	2
Drinks—Blackcurrant Cordial	...	...	...	...	1	—
—Orange Squash	...	...	...	...	—	1
Fish—Tuna (canned)	...	...	...	...	—	1
Fish-cakes	...	...	...	...	—	1
Fish Paste—Salmon	...	...	...	...	—	1
Flour	...	...	...	...	—	1
Gin	...	...	...	...	3	—
Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	8	1
Jam—Apricot	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Plum	...	...	...	...	—	1
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	...	2	—
Margarine	...	...	...	...	2	—
Marmalade—Ginger	...	...	...	...	1	—
—Orange	...	...	...	...	—	1
Marzipan	...	...	...	...	3	—
Meat products—Chickette	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Savoury Ducks	...	...	...	...	—	1
Milk—Channel Isle	...	...	...	...	30	—
—Other than Channel Island	...	...	...	...	42	4
—Dried Skimmed	...	...	...	...	—	1
—Evaporated—canned	...	...	...	...	—	1
Milk Chocolate Drink—canned	...	...	...	...	—	1
Mincemeat	...	...	...	...	3	1
Oranges—Seville	...	...	...	...	—	1
Pastry—Puff...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Peel—candied	...	...	...	...	2	—
Pickle—Mango	...	...	...	...	—	1
Praline Paste—flavouring	...	...	...	...	—	1
Rice-creamed (canned)	...	...	...	...	—	1
Rum	...	...	...	...	3	—
Salt—cooking	...	...	...	...	—	1
Sauce—tomato	...	...	...	...	—	1
Sausage meat—beef	...	...	...	...	—	1
Shellfish—dressed crab	...	...	...	...	—	1
—sauced clams	...	...	...	...	—	1
Suet—beef	...	...	...	...	—	1
Sugar—demerara	...	...	...	...	—	1
Tea	...	...	...	...	—	1
Truffled Sandwich Spread	...	...	...	...	—	1
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	1	—
Whisky	...	...	...	...	3	—
Wines—Wine Aperitif	...	...	...	...	1	—
—Cherry	...	...	...	...	1	—
—Cyprus Sherry	...	...	...	...	1	—
—Port	...	...	...	...	1	—
—Redcurrant	...	...	...	...	1	—
Milks tested in office laboratory	...	...	...	...	—	96
					123	141

In 9 cases, involving 9 samples, adverse comments or reports were received from the Public Analyst.

The following table summarises the action taken in these cases :—

<i>Sample.</i>	<i>Nature of Sample.</i>	<i>Result of Examination.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>	<i>Action taken.</i>
197	Evaporated Milk	Sample contained a small amount of tin—well below the accepted limit of 2 grains per pound. Iron was present to the extent of 511 parts per million.	Old stock and presence of iron in the amount found would probably give rise to an astringent taste.	Remainder of tins in stock examined and vendors accepted advice to voluntarily remove them from sale.
202 203	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of at least 1.2 per cent. and 1.8 per cent. respectively.	Samples taken on arrival at dairy. No evidence of added water was found in any of the samples and the milk was considered to be genuine but of poor compositional quality.	The County Milk Production Officer was informed with a view to advice being given to the farmers. Distributor also advised to take up matter with producers concerned. Later samples showed improvement.
204	Milk	Deficient in fat to extent of at least 3.0 per cent.		
208	Coffee (Labelled "caffeine free")	Caffeine present to extent of 0.1 per cent. which is a 90 per cent. reduction in the normal amount of caffeine. Formal sample taken (see below).	It was considered that the label did not satisfactorily comply with the relevant requirements of the Food and Drugs Act inasmuch as the claim of "caffeine free" was not confirmed by analysis.	Importers agreed to change labelling in order to comply with statutory provisions and product is now labelled "De-caffeinated."
265	Dried coffee extract (labelled "caffeine free")	A dried coffee extract containing 0.07 per cent. of caffeine.		

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Result of Examination</i>	<i>Remarks</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
312	Channel Island Milk	Sample contained 3.92 per cent of butter fat.	Deficient in milk fat content to the extent of at least 2.0 per cent. compared with the minimum standard of 4.0 per cent. laid down for Channel Island Milk.	Producer/vendor was warned and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food notified in accordance with Circular FSH/4/56. Later check samples were satisfactory.
317	Rum and raisin chocolate.	Sample contained only a small proportion of alcohol which gave it the flavour of rum.	It was considered that the use of the word "rum" in the description should have had more regard to the proportion of the constituents having regard to relevant labelling requirements.	Product was made locally and manufacturer agreed to change description to "Raisin chocolate flavoured with Rum."
341	Marzipan	Sample contained 16 per cent. of ground kernels, mixed with 84 per cent. of sugar, liquid glucose, flavouring and moisture.	Genuine marzipan should contain at least 25 per cent. of ground almond kernels mixed with sugar, etc.	Legal proceedings were taken in respect of this sample early in 1958 and a fine of £5 was imposed.

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Folkestone became a specified area in December, 1955, and therefore no undesignated milk can be sold by retail in the Borough. The designations under which sales are authorised are Tuberculin Tested (Raw or Pasteurised), Pasteurised and Sterilised milk. Until comparatively recently virtually no sterilised milk was sold in the Borough but a perceptible increase in enquiries concerning this type of milk is being reported amongst dairymen and it will be interesting to see whether any real demand develops. In some parts of the country, sterilised milk has been well established for many years and sales constitute a significant proportion of the total milk consumption in those areas.

It is becoming a far cry from the days of the old hand can and dipper and the universal use of glass bottles, efficiently sterilized, then filled and sealed on registered premises with milk which is not thereafter exposed to contamination until it is delivered to the consumer is of tremendous public health value ; it has, however, given rise to a minor but quite persistent risk of broken glass in the bottles. This can be very disturbing, especially where children are concerned, such as in the case of school milk supplies and it would seem to be a problem to which the dairy industry should be, and no doubt is, devoting much attention. The obvious solution is the introduction of attractive non-returnable waxed or plastic containers and it is difficult to see what practical objections to this can be sustained with any degree of conviction.

The presence of glass in milk is an offence under the Food and Drugs Act and if the hazard which arises through the use of glass bottles cannot be overcome, then it is logical to seek a suitable alternative method of packaging.

Three dairies are licensed to pasteurise milk ; all are now equipped with High Temperature Short Time plant, the last " Holder " type apparatus having been replaced during the year under review. Particular attention is directed to the maintenance of these dairies in satisfactory condition by regular inspection, and generally speaking the requirements of the relevant Regulations are carefully observed. It is estimated that the total output from the 3 dairies during the period of greatest demand—i.e., the holiday season—is now approximately 10,000 gallons per day.

The number of distributors registered for sale of milk in the Borough shows a further small increase and now totals 51. After allowing for removals from the register due to closure of businesses and adjustments due to business transfers this total shows a net gain of 3 compared with the previous year. The number of distributors has consistently risen each year from a total of 21 in 1950 to the present figure, due almost entirely to the increased sale of bottled milk from shops. The registrations are summarized as follows.

(i)	Distributors having dairy premises in the Borough	9
(ii)	Distributors having dairy premises outside the Borough	7
(iii)	Distributors having shop premises where only bottled milk is sold	35
<hr/>		
	New distributors registered during the year	6
	Removals from register	3
<hr/>		

All distributors hold licences under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1954 and/or the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953, the total number of licences issued being as follows :—

	<i>Sterilised</i>	<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Tuberculin Tested</i>
Dealers within the Borough	9	51	46
Dealers from outside the Borough (Supplementary licences).	—	6	6
Premises where milk is pasteurised	—	3	—
TOTALS	9	60	52

Responsibility for keeping a sampling check on the purity, safety and keeping quality of milk and, in the case of pasteurised supplies, on the efficiency of the treatment, is one of the duties of the Department and the results of the sampling carried out for these purposes are summarised in the following tables.

Samples are taken at random from dairies, from roundsmen while on delivery rounds and from school milk supplies so that all stages of treatment and distribution are covered. School milks in particular are checked at least once per month and the results are forwarded to the Medical Officer of the County Education Authority for information.

(a) Chemical Quality.

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>AVERAGE</i>		<i>Total Solids</i>
		<i>Fat Content</i>	<i>Solids-not-Fat</i>	
Channel Island	30	4.53 %	8.99 %	13.52 %
Other than Ch. Is.	46	3 72 %	8.69 %	12.41 %

NOTE.—Channel Island Milk must contain at least 4.0% fat. All other milk, irrespective of designation, should contain at least 3.0% fat and 8.5% solids-not-fat.

The results shown are very satisfactory and indicate that the compositional quality of milk distributed in the Borough continues to be maintained at a high average standard. Nevertheless it is still necessary for producers and dairymen to exercise great care at certain times of the year to cope with seasonal variations. The producer plays his part by good husbandry, the dairyman by judicious mixing of supplies and the Public Health Inspector holds a watching brief on behalf of the consumer. In this connection additional informal samples are taken regularly as milk arrives at dairies from the various farms and are subjected to tests in the office laboratory for fat and solids not fat content ; during the year 96 samples were tested in this way. Where particularly poor results were noted the matter was taken up with the dairyman and/or producer concerned and invariably improvement was achieved. It is very pleasing to note that much more attention is now paid to the compositional quality of milk by the Milk Marketing Board and that the era when quality was in distinct danger of being sub-ordinated to quantity is passing.

(b) **Biochemical Examination (Milk Cleanliness Tests).**

<i>MILK</i>	<i>Total No. of samples taken</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Test</i>		<i>Phosphatase Test</i>		<i>Turbidity Test</i>	
		<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>Satis- factory</i>	<i>Unsatis- factory</i>
Pasteurised	130	53	—	76	1	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised	60	49	1	10	—	—	—
T.T. Raw	22	19	3	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	213	121	4	86	1	1	—

These tests are carried out to check the keeping quality of milk, also in the case of pasteurised milks, the efficiency of the pasteurisation process, prescribed standards being laid down in Milk Regulations. One isolated sample failed to satisfy the phosphatase test for efficient heat treatment but despite intensive investigation no satisfactory explanation could be found and shortly afterwards new pasteurising equipment was installed at the dairy involved. No failure has since been recorded. Only 4 samples failed the Methylene Blue Test for keeping quality, 3 being related to T.T. Channel Island Raw Milk which, because of its high fat content is prone to deteriorate rapidly under unfavourable weather conditions. In all cases check and repeat samples after the matter was taken up with the distributors proved satisfactory.

(c) **Biological Tests (T.B. Inoculation Test and Brucella Abortus).**

<i>MILK</i>			<i>No. of Samples sent for examination</i>	<i>RESULTS</i>	
				<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>
T.T. Raw	...	...	22	—	22
Undesignated	...	...	16	—	16
TOTALS	...	...	38	—	38

These samples were of raw milk taken on arrival at Folkestone dairies from producer farms. They were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for T.B. inoculation test and tests for Brucella Abortus infection and constitute the normal routine checks on the safety of the milk as distinct from its compositional quality and cleanliness standard.

No adverse reports were received during the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Routine inspection of shops has continued to check compliance with the health and comfort provisions of the Shops Act relating to heating, lighting, ventilation, washing and sanitary accommodation, and facilities for meals.

In the case of foodshops several of these points are inter-related with the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act and Hygiene Regulations and improvements secured under the Regulations thus serve a dual purpose on such premises.

The total number of routine inspections has fallen during the year under review, due to a combination of staff shortage and pressure of other duties which demanded greater priority.

No. of shops now officially recorded	...	...	862
No. of inspections made during year	...	...	724
Exemption Certificates in operation :			
(a) re sanitary accommodation	...	...	23
(b) re washing facilities	...	...	12
Exemption Certificates cancelled :			
(a) re sanitary accommodation	...	...	Nil
(b) re washing facilities	...	...	Nil
Exemption Certificates issued :			
(a) re sanitary accommodation	...	...	1
(b) re washing facilities	...	...	1

HOUSING.

(a) Slum Clearance.

The housing problem in any town varies according to its size and its character, but so far as the Health Department duties and responsibilities are concerned it ultimately resolves itself into certain broad but well defined and common spheres of activity. These may be classified as demolition or closure, improvement, and/or repair to prescribed standards of comfort and amenity.

Few, if any, single factors can have a greater influence on the physical, social, and mental well being of a family than the environment in which they live and if conditions in this respect are not satisfactory great and far reaching health and social evils can ensue. An unfit house which has reached the end of its period of useful occupation is a liability in terms of actual and incipient ill health and the lowered morale of its occupants, and provisions in the Housing Acts are designed to eliminate such dwellings. We are now reaching the half way stage in the current 5-year slum clearance plan and though the overall problem in Folkestone is quite small, progress is hardly keeping pace with that anticipated, as the demolition of condemned houses must be phased with the erection of a sufficiency of new dwellings if a balanced programme is to be maintained.

During the year under review the Harbour Way, Sandgate High Street and Cambridge Cottages Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed without amendment by the Minister of Housing and Local Government after Public Inquiries had been held to hear objections to the first 2 areas mentioned. In all, 53 dwelling houses were affected, 9 of which (in Harbour Way) were unoccupied and derelict.

Reports concerning 4 more small areas were submitted to the Housing and Town Planning Committee of the Council in December and they were in fact declared to be Clearance Areas early in January, 1958. The areas were the Palmerston Street (Folkestone) Area, and the Wilberforce Road (Sandgate) Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Areas, comprising 28 dwellings in all.

Three basement dwellings were reported as unfit for continued habitation and Closing Orders were made in each case.

The following summary shows the progress made in the Borough with respect to the closure and/or demolition of unfit properties since it became possible to resume this work after the war period.

Position at December, 1957.

<i>Action</i>	<i>Demol- ished</i>	<i>Vacant</i>	<i>Used as stores etc., (Officially approved)</i>	<i>Still occu- pied</i>	<i>Re-occu- pied on being made fit</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
*Dwelling houses in con- firmed Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders	13	12	—	41	—	66
Individual unfit houses subject to Demolition Orders	5	—	1	—	—	6
Basements and Parts of Buildings subject to Closing Orders ...	—	21	4	—	6	31
Undertakings not to re- let dwellings ...	—	—	2	—	—	2
TOTALS ...	18	33	7	41	6	105

* Includes 13 properties in Declaration of Unfit Orders made in 1951 in connection with the Harbour Way Declaratory order made under Town and Country Planning Act procedure.

So far as the current 5 years slum clearance programme is concerned, a figure of approx. 160 houses was included in the original schedule.

By the end of 1957, 63 had been dealt with by way of demolition or closure and a further 28 were in process of being declared Clearance Areas.

(b) Repair of Dwelling Houses.

The maintenance of basically sound property in good repair is still a matter of very great importance if these houses are not to deteriorate to a point where the cost of reconditioning to even minimum statutory standards does not become impractical at anything like reasonable expense. The resultant loss of dwellings from the general pool of housing accommodation would clearly be wrong, furthermore, the provision of units to replace such losses would be even more costly and this principle is implicit in the requirements of the Housing Act, 1957, and the Rent Act 1957. Although administrative procedure under these two Acts is quite different the ultimate purpose is the same inasmuch as it aims at securing the carrying out of repairs to houses which can thus continue to provide a reasonable standard of accommodation for many years to come.

It is sometimes not appreciated however that under the Rent Act the local authority is not charged with any responsibility whatsoever for enforcing the actual carrying out of repairs ; they are merely required to confirm the existence of disrepair by issuing a Certificate to that effect and the tenant may then withhold part of the rent until the repairs are executed. Any work carried out must be kept under close observation, of course, to enable the appropriate Certificate of Cancellation to be issued in accordance with the Act. If repairs are not carried out the reduction in rent operates indefinitely but there is no power to enforce repairs under this Act either by the Local Authority or anyone else.

Nevertheless, the Local Authority do have a very distinct statutory responsibility to see that houses are maintained in good repair and if necessary to carry out work in default to this end by virtue of the Housing Act, 1957. The Minister of Housing and Local Government emphasized this in the explanatory Circular relating to the Rent Act wherein it was stated.

“ Within the context of securing the better repair of rented accommodation the Minister asks local authorities, if they are not already doing so, to consider making the fullest use of the powers in the Housing Act and Public Health Act, to secure that essential work is done. These provisions give the authority adequate powers to do the work, if a landlord does not, and to recover the cost from the rent.”

The number of specifications of repair issued in connection with the carrying out of the responsibility referred to showed a marked increase during the year and in most cases arrangements were made by owners to do the work without the necessity of formal action. In a number of cases where extensive schedules were involved it was agreed that the repairs should be spread over an extended but definitely limited period (usually up to 6 months) and this is considered to be a reasonable arrangement which, in fact, often results in a better standard of work.

Preparation of schedules of maintenance repairs in connection with Improvement Grants is also included as a normal Departmental duty and is an integral part of the general effort to raise national housing standards. The Borough Council has at all times since the inception of the scheme actively encouraged applications for these grants and much good work has been accomplished thereby.

The supervision of repairs in progress under the above activities entails repeated and frequent visiting of the various properties and accounts for a considerable proportion of the Inspectors' time but it is rewarding and satisfying work.

(c) Re-housing applicants.

Enquiries regarding the possibility of priority in re-housing continue to be received from individual applicants and also from the Housing Department, and the environmental aspects of all these cases are most carefully investigated. Where medical aspects are involved the cases are also referred to the Medical Officer of Health for special consideration of those factors.

61 visits were made in the course of the year for the purpose of these investigations and a number of priority recommendations were made, all of which received sympathetic consideration by the Housing Committee.

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year :

No. of houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	234
No. of houses included under above heading where sanitary defects were found	...	...	...	...	161

HOUSING ACTS 1936 AND 1957.

(1) No. of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair	...	...	...	31
*(2) No. of houses declared unfit and included in Clearance Areas	...	...	...	28
** (3) No. of houses where defects were remedied after informal action	...	...	...	7
(a) No. of defects remedied	...	...	...	156
(4) No. of houses reported to Local Authority with a view to :				
(a) The serving of notices requiring repairs	...	...	...	1
(5) No. of notices served requiring execution of works :				
(a) Formal	...	...	...	1
(b) Informal	...	...	...	25
(i) No. of defects found under 5(b) above	...	...	...	603
(6) No. of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice :	...	...	...
(a) By owners	...	...	...	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	Nil

(7) No. of :					
(a) Demolition orders made	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	3
(8) No. of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sec. 11 (3)	...	...	...	...	Nil
(9) No. of houses demolished	...	...	...	...	Nil
* Confirmation of the appropriate recommendation of the Housing and Town Planning Committee was actually pending at the end of the year ; the formal declaration of the Clearance Areas by the Council was made in January, 1958.					
**Notices in respect of some of these houses were served but not complied with in the previous year.					

HOUSING ACT 1949.

Improvement Grants.

No. of applications received in 1957	...	...	...	...	22
(1) Applications considered by Council during 1957 :—					
(i) Approved	...	...	...	...	19
(ii) Refused	...	...	...	...	1
(2) Applications where decision was still pending at the end of 1957	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) Applications withdrawn before consideration by Housing and Town Planning Committee	...	...	...	...	2
				—	22
No. of applications outstanding from 1956 and considered by Council in 1957	...	...	...	...	2
(i) Approved	...	...	...	...	1
(ii) Refused	...	...	...	...	Nil
Applications withdrawn before consideration by Housing and Town Planning Committee	...	...	...	...	1
				—	2
No. of cases where Improvements, etc., were completed during 1957	...	...	...	...	24
(i) From applications in 1955	...	...	...	...	1
(ii) From applications in 1956	...	...	...	...	16
(iii) From applications in 1957	...	...	...	...	7
				—	24
(4) Since the inception of this scheme up to December 31st, 1957, the Council had approved 106 applications for Grants and in 77 cases the work had been completed.					

RENT ACT 1957.

Applications for Certificates received	...	...	...	...	26
Decisions not to issue Certificates	...	...	...	...	4
Decisions to issue Certificates in respect of some defects	18				
Decisions to issue Certificates in respect of all defects	4				
	—			22	
				—	26
					—

Form J.

Notice of intention to serve Certificates sent to landlords					22
Notice as above (i.e., Form J sent) but time limit for landlord to give undertaking not expired at end of year	...	...	...	...	2

Form K.

Undertakings to carry out repairs received from land-
lords :—

(a) Accepted	...	...	...	...	5
(b) Decision to accept pending	...	...	...	...	2
(One undertaking refused and Certificate subsequently issued ; other undertaking accepted).					
Dwellings where no undertaking received but repairs completed during period between application by tenant and date when Certificate was due to be issued	...	...	...	...	2

Form L.

Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	10	
Issue of Certificates pending at end of year	...	...	...	...	1	
					—	22
Applications for cancellation	...	...	...	...		—
* (a) Approved	...	...	...	...	1	2
(b) Decision pending	...	...	...	...	1	
					—	2
*Original Certificate issued under Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954.						—

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948.

Inspection of factories, workplaces and premises used by outworkers has continued as in previous years and the following tables give details of the work carried out.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	86	38	3	—
(ii) Factories not inc. in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	195	174	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	14	4	1	—
TOTALS ...	295	216	9	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

	<i>Number of cases in which defects were found</i>				<i>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred To H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>By H.M. Inspector</i>	
Want of cleanliness	1	—	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	2	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences :					
(a) insufficient	1	—	—	1	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	11	11	—	1	—
(c) not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	16	12	—	3	—

3. Outworkers.

<i>Nature of work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Making, etc. of wearing apparel	8	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	3	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	11	—	—	—	—	—

(a) No. of returns received from employers...	...	...	21*
(b) No. of employers by whom outworkers employed	...	...	9*
(c) No. of outworkers involved	...	...	11
(d) No. of outworkers involved in (c) living outside Borough	...	...	Nil
(e) No. of lists received from outside authorities	...	...	2*
(f) No. of outworkers involved in (e)	...	...	1

*Returns are sent in twice per year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

One small camping site is licensed under the Public Health Act 1936 and this was used to capacity during the holiday season. The site is situated in the Warren and is provided with mains water supply and a block of properly constructed sanitary conveniences connected to cesspool drainage. Generally speaking the site, which was licensed for 15 caravans and 30 tents, was well conducted and apart from a few minor instances the conditions attached to the Public Health Act licence were satisfactorily observed.

The site is not used in the winter months and all the caravans are, in fact, removed from the camp during the period October—March. This is a very good thing as it enables the grass on the site to recover and thus helps to preserve the natural beauty which is a feature of the area.

Licences authorising the use of 3 individual caravans stationed in other parts of the Borough were also issued, appropriate conditions being attached to each licence to ensure compliance with environmental health and hygiene requirements. No adverse conditions were reported during the year.

Indiscriminate camping continues in the Warren under conditions which are not very satisfactory inasmuch as no sanitary accommodation exists and the water supply used by campers is definitely unfit for drinking purposes. Samples of this water have repeatedly provided evidence of contamination and notices are displayed near each beach outfall and other points of possible access. The notices, unfortunately, are continually defaced or entirely destroyed and need to be frequently replaced.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

Several premises which were previously licensed for the sale of animals and birds under the above Act have ceased to operate and only 3 licences, all renewals, were issued during the year. One licence was in respect of the Pets

Corner near the Western promenade where a small collection of animals was housed during the summer months for display and, if requested, for sale to visitors.

The other 2 licences related to pet stores and these were subjected to routine visits to ensure that the requirements of the Act were complied with.

A severe warning had to be issued to one proprietor who trades from a lock-up shop, in respect of several statutory contraventions, one of which resulted in the death of a number of chicks due to a breakdown in the heating unit of a fitting during the half day closing period. The chicks were observed to be in distress through the shop window and considerable difficulty was experienced in gaining access to the premises due to a further contravention of the licence conditions which require that the name and address of a responsible person, residing within reasonable distance and having a key to the entrance, shall be displayed on the front door of lock-up premises.

Good co-operation continues with the local R.S.P.C.A. Inspector and mutual benefit has resulted.

RODENT CONTROL

Sewer Control

Further treatment of the sewers at six monthly intervals has been continued during 1957, using Warfarin with a special baiting base consisting of oatmeal and oil together with a mould inhibitor.

These materials were first used in October of last year and although it is considered to be effective it is not possible as yet to say whether they have any advantages over those materials used in former treatments of the sewers.

The results of the treatment carried out to sewers in April and October, 1957, are shown below :—

Total Manholes in Borough	Treatment carried out	Manholes baited	Manholes where bait was taken during treatment.			
			Complete Takes	Partial Takes	Total Takes	No Takes
1,344	April	236	55	12	67	169
	October	268	97	2	99	169

Surface Control

Reports from various sources indicate an increase generally in the rat population in 1957, probably due to weather conditions being favourable for breeding.

As a result, the number of rat infestations found and dealt with was an increase of 31 over last year. There is, however, a decrease of 7 premises treated in connection with mice ; the total infestations dealt with therefore is an increase of 24 during the year.

Regular visits are made to the Leas Cliff Hall, Marine Gardens Pavilion and East Cliff Pavilion, largely as a precautionary measure, and if an infestation does occur, it is quickly brought under control.

The Corporation Refuse Disposal Works and various tips are inspected regularly and treatments carried out as found necessary. See table on Page 47.

(b) Surface Control.

Types of Property	No. of Properties Inspected	No. of visits Recorded by Rodent Operator	Properties where Infestations found and treatments carried out.							No. of Bodies Recovered after Treatment		Poison Bait Consumed in ozs.
			Rats			Mice						
			Notification by Occupiers	Independent Investigation	Total	Notification by Occupiers	Independent Investigation	Total	Rats	Mice		
Agricultural ...	8	34	—	3	3	—	2	2	6	2	216	
Business and Unclassified Premises ...	133	471	20	5	25	21	10	31	62	652		
Corporation ...	29	256	—	15	15	—	6	6	225	19	1827	
Dwellings ...	414	1572	51	46	97	45	34	79	73	80	1667	
TOTALS ...	584	2333	71	69	140	66	52	118	335	163	4362 (272lbs. approx.)	

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

<i>Acts or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted</i>	<i>Default or Offence.</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Fine</i>
Folkestone Corporation Act 1920—Sec. 32	Owner summoned for failure to comply with notice requiring provision of new refuse bin.	Convicted and fined.	10/-
Folkestone Corporation Act 1920—Sec. 32.	Further summons for continued failure to supply refuse bin after conviction as set out in above case.	Fine of 1/- for each day in default.	40/-
Milk and Dairies Regulations Art 26 (1)	Two summons in respect of 2 bottles of school milk each containing deposit of a foreign substance.	Convicted and fined.	£10 in each case.
Food and Drugs Act 1955—Sec. 2(1).	Summons in respect of bottle of school milk containing splinters of glass.	Convicted and fined.	£25

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT 1926.

One hundred and forty-four observations and visits to various premises were made to ensure compliance with the Marking Orders made under the above Act and warnings, either verbal or written, were issued on twenty occasions. In many instances the same traders are repeatedly at fault and the most common offence is failure by greengrocers to mark imported apples and tomatoes.

Traders are fully aware of the Orders and it is significant that when English apples or tomatoes are on sale the displays are glowingly and unmistakably marked by large bold lettering although there is no statutory obligation to do so. This is quite legitimate salesmanship and praiseworthy in many respects, but in some shops, when foreign fruits are on show, the labels which in such circumstances are obligatory to comply with the appropriate Orders and are intended for the benefit, information and guidance of customers, are conspicuous by their absence. It is a definite legal requirement that imported foods to which the Orders apply must be clearly and conspicuously marked with the actual name of the country of origin or with the words "FOREIGN" or "EMPIRE" as the case may be.

PART IV—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND SMOKING.

At the request of the County Medical Officer arrangements were made for the display of appropriate posters in public premises and on vehicles under the control of the Folkestone Corporation.

CHICKENPOX.

A man, aged 27 years, was reported as suffering from severe Chickenpox and requiring urgent medical attention.

In view of the incidence of Smallpox in London the patient was examined by one of the Smallpox Consultants from the Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, confirmed to be suffering from Chickenpox and admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

A soldier stationed at Shorncliffe Camp was found to have Chickenpox and also admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

For the sixth successive year no cases of Diphtheria have occurred.

DYSENTERY, Bacillary.

A girl aged 5 years was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital as a confirmed case of Sonne Dysentery.

Four other patients, three children under the age of 4 years and one adult, were also admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital as suspected cases but the provisional diagnosis was not confirmed.

ENTERIC FEVER.

A woman, aged 65 years, who had been on holiday in southern Spain, was taken ill on her return to Folkestone and admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital for observation. She was subsequently confirmed as suffering from Enteric Fever and transferred to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

ERYSIPELAS.

Notifications in respect of four cases were received ; all the patients were over the age of 37.

One of the patients, a woman aged 67, suffering from Erysipelas of the leg, was admitted to Buckland Hospital, Dover.

IMPETIGO.

A child, aged 2½ years, who was suffering from Impetigo of the scalp, arms and legs, was admitted to the Ashford Isolation Hospital for treatment.

INFLUENZA.

An outbreak of Influenza commenced during the fourth week of September and lasted to the end of November. In the early stages young children were mainly affected and in some of the schools up to 40% of the pupils were absent at the same time. During the latter period of the outbreak the incidence shifted to the adult population.

The illness was of a mild character and children were only away from school for 3—4 days. There were, however, 50 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia reported.

A young woman, aged 22, suffering from presumptive Influenza and Bronchitis, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

MEASLES.

From May to August inclusive there was a relatively small outbreak of Measles. Of the 215 cases only 4 were over the age of 14 years. Four of the patients were admitted to hospital.

MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS.

A patient in the Royal Victoria Hospital, woman aged 54 years, was notified as suffering from Meningococcal Meningitis.

A second woman, aged 42 years, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital as a suspected case but subsequently amended to probable Purpura Pneumatica.

PNEUMONIA—Acute Primary and Influenzal.

The majority of the cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia (30 out of a total of 39) occurred within the first and last quarters of the year.

The one military case, soldier aged 19, and three of the civilians were admitted to hospital.

Forty-five of the 50 cases of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified during the last quarter. A man aged 54 was admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

As will be seen from the following summary, adults of 25 and over were mainly affected.

	<i>Age Group.</i>			<i>Acute</i>	
				<i>Primary.</i>	<i>Influenzal.</i>
Under 1 year	1	—
1—4 years	3	2
5—14 years	4	10
15—24 years	5	1
25 and over	26	37

POLIOMYELITIS—Infantile Paralysis.

Nine paralytic and five non-paralytic cases of Poliomyelitis were notified. The age groups of the patients were :—

<i>Age Group.</i>			<i>Paralytic.</i>	<i>Non-Paralytic.</i>	<i>Admitted to Hospital.</i>
1—2 years	...	...	1	—	1
5—9 years	...	...	4	2	5
10—14 years	...	...	2	2	3
15—35 years	...	...	2	1	3

A male aged 26 years, who had paralytic Poliomyelitis (respiratory), died within 24 hours of being admitted to the Haine Hospital at Ramsgate.

Two of the patients were sisters, one suffering from non-paralytic and the other paralytic ; four other children, all suffering from non-paralytic Poliomyelitis, were from the same family.

Seven suspected cases were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital for observation but the provisional diagnosis was not confirmed.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

All the four women were between the ages of 20 and 30 years. Two were confined in the Royal Victoria Hospital, one in the Military Families Hospital at Shorncliffe and the fourth at home.

Particulars of the causes were :—

<i>Age of Patient</i>				<i>Cause</i>
20 years	...	...	...	Acute cystitis.
22 years	...	...	...	Streptococcal infection of genital tract.
28 years	...	...	...	Uterine infection.
30 years	...	...	...	Parametritis and urinary infection.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 12 cases notified compared with 6 the previous year and 18 in 1955.

Ten were school-children, one a youth aged 18 and the other case a woman aged 75.

The disease generally was mild ; eight of the patients were nursed at home, two admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital and two to the Ashford Isolation Hospital.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There has been a further rise in the number of cases notified ; 175 in 1957 compared with 112 for 1956 and 25 the year before. The majority of the cases (145) occurred during the first quarter. Only three of the patients were over the age of 14 years.

An infant of 17 months, who also developed Pneumonia, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

FOOD POISONING.

Two family incidents, involving 7 persons, were notified and investigated. A summary of the findings is as follows :—

<i>Incident.</i>	<i>Cases Involved.</i>	<i>Organisms or other agents responsible.</i>	<i>Foods Involved.</i>
No. 1	2	Salmonella Typhi Murium.	Not known.
No. 2	5	Salmonella Enteritidis (jena variety).	Tinned Peas suspected.

Eight individual cases and four family outbreaks, involving another 12 patients, of suspected food poisoning were reported. Where possible full investigations were carried out but the provisional diagnosis was not confirmed.

PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1953.

In accordance with Part III of the above Regulations notice was given to a young butcher's assistant who was suffering from a chronic infected cystic acne of the face and neck with widespread pustular eruption, to refrain from engaging in any occupation connected with the preparation and handling of food or drink for human consumption, in view of the presence of a skin infection likely thereby to spread to other persons, and also to refrain from such food handling until a medical certificate that he was free from infection had been supplied.

A claim for compensation was subsequently received from the youth under these Regulations and a settlement effected by the Folkestone Corporation.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Of the 34 new cases notified 28 were pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary. This figure compares with a total of 27 for 1956, but it is pointed out that 11 cases of active Tuberculosis were discovered during 1957 at the Mass Radiography Survey—see Section (b) below.

Only one death was attributed by the Registrar-General to Tuberculosis during the year ; this was a woman aged 42 who had suffered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for many years and had haemoptysis.

The death rate of 0.02 per 1,000 home population is the lowest recorded in Folkestone.

(a) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 172).

Under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, an application may be made to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order to remove and detain for a period not exceeding three months, as the court thinks fit, any person suffering from tuberculosis of the respiratory tract who is in an infectious state and proper precautions to prevent the spread of infection cannot or are not being taken, and that serious risk of infection is thereby caused to other persons.

Following receipt of a report from the Chest Physician that a Polish national, who was an open (i.e., infectious) case of lung Tuberculosis, had refused to have treatment to cure his condition the necessary steps were instituted for action to be taken under this Section. However, the man left Folkestone before such action could be completed and when he was subsequently traced to a London address full particulars of the case were passed to the Medical Officer of Health concerned.

(b) Mass Radiography.

From the 14th to 29th November, 1957, inclusive the Mid-Kent Mass Radiography Unit was sited at the Drill Hall, Folkestone, and carried out free X-ray examination of persons above the age of 12 years.

Dr. G. I. Rees-Jones, the Medical Director of the Unit, has given the following statistics relating to the 1957 Survey :—

	Total Examinations.			Percentage recalled for large film.	Results of Examination.		
	Male	Female	Total		Active T.B.	Inactive T.B.	Carcinoma of Lung.
School-children	1,415	1,911	3,326	} 3.0%	2	5	—
General Public	2,247	3,006	5,253		9	71	3
							(Males)
TOTALS	3,662	4,917	8,579		11	76	3

For comparison the figures for the 1954 Survey were :—

School-children	772	1,102	1,874	1.8%	2	—	—
School Teachers	26	20	46	} 3.5%	—	—	—
Other Adults	3,129	4,751	7,880		9	72	1
TOTALS	3,927	5,873	9,800		11	74	1

It was the first time that 83.1 % of the school-children and 36.5 % of the general public had attended for mass radiography in Folkestone.

It is interesting to note that 3 cases of carcinoma of the lung were discovered in 1957 compared with 1 in 1954 ; the final results of active and inactive Tuberculosis were practically identical for both Surveys although the Unit was sited in Folkestone for approximately half the time compared with 1954 and the number of examinations carried out were 1,221 fewer.

(c) New Cases and mortality during 1957.

Ages	NEW CASES						DEATHS.					
	Meninges			Meninges			Meninges			Meninges		
	Respiratory and C.N.S.		Other		Respiratory and C.N.S.		Other		Respiratory and C.N.S.		Other	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 years	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 years	1	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-44 years	4	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-64 years	8	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	15	13	—	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—

No. of Deaths from unnotified Tuberculosis ... Nil

No. of new cases of Tuberculosis admitted to hospital during the year :

(a) Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	20
(b) Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	4

(d) Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register.

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register at 1st January, 1957 ...	94	103	10	12	219
Primary Notifications ...	15	13	1	5	34
Other additions (returned to district, transferred from other areas, etc.) ...	8	14	—	—	22
TOTAL ...	117	130	11	17	275
Removed (died, left district, recovered, non-tuberculous, etc.) ...	17	23	—	1	41*
Remaining on Register at 31st December, 1957 ...	100	107	11	16	234

* Of these cases 20 (19 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary) were reported by the Chest Physician as recovered.

(e) New Cases of Tuberculosis during 1957—Occupation of Patients.

				<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Barmaid	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
Clerk	...	...	...	1	—	—	1	2
Cook	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Domestic	...	...	...	—	2	—	—	2
Housewife	...	...	...	—	7	—	2	9
Infant	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	1
Labourer	...	...	...	3	—	—	—	3
Milk Roundsman	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Night Watchman	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Retired	...	...	...	—	—	1	—	1
Scholar	...	...	...	3	2	—	2	7
Shop Manager	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Unknown	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Van Driver	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Waiter	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
Watch Repairer	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1
TOTALS				15	13	1	5	34

(f) Chest Clinic and Refill Clinic.

Dr. B. G. Edelston, Chest Physician, has supplied the following information regarding attendances during 1957 of patients at the Folkestone Chest and Refill Clinics :—

FOLKESTONE CHEST CLINIC.

Attendances of new patients	...	...	...	437
Total attendances	...	...	...	2,116
B.C.G. vaccinations of contacts during year	...	...	...	113

FOLKESTONE REFILL CLINIC.

(Treatment by Artificial Pneumothorax and Pneumoperitoneum)			
Number of attendances during the year	...	...	365

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1957.

Confirmed Cases of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases among the Civilian and Military Population during 1957.

Disease	Civilian Cases										Military Cases	Total Cases Confirmed (Civilian and Military)	Admitted to Hospital
	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs	4 yrs	5-9 yrs	10-14 yrs	15-24 yrs	25-44 yrs	45-64 yrs	65 and over	All Ages	
Dysentery, Bacillary	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	1
Measles	5	22	19	31	21	109	4	2	2	—	—	215	4
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Primary Influenza	1	1	1	—	1	4	—	4	6	12	8	38	4
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	1	6	4	1	11	17	9	50	1
Paralytic	—	1	—	—	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	9	8
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	5	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	3
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	1	—	—	—	12	4
Whooping Cough	16	20	21	19	18	72	6	—	2	1	—	175	1
TOTALS	22	44	41	51	41	206	20	11	27	32	20	515	33

Ward Distribution of Cases of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases among the Civilian Population during 1957.

DISEASE	Central	Cheriton	East	Foord	Harbour	Harvey	Morehall	Park	Sandgate	TOTAL
Dysentery, Bacillary	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	3
Measles	7	61	35	27	10	7	17	35	16	7
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	215
Pneumonia—										
Acute Primary	1	8	5	3	3	5	8	2	4	39
Influenzal	3	4	9	3	5	4	2	11	9	50
Poliomyelitis										
Paralytic	—	3	—	2	—	—	1	2	1	9
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2*	1*	4
Scarlet Fever	1	3	2	—	—	—	1	2	3	12
Whooping Cough	9	34	56	22	18	3	16	11	6	175
TOTALS	22	114	108	58	36	20	47	67	44	516

* Two women were confined in the Military Families Hospital at Shorncliffe (Sandgate Ward) and the third in the Royal Victoria Hospital (Park Ward).

PART V.—PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Public Health Department,
Old Harvey Grammar School,
Foord Road,
Folkestone.

March, 1958.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH
AND PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit the Annual Report on the medical aspect of the working of the Port of Folkestone for 1957.

During the year the regular boat services have been as follows :—

(1) *Folkestone-Calais.*

(a) Daily passenger service by French steamer, Cote D'Azur, and reliefs by British Railways steamer from 1st January to 31st December, 1957.

(Outward bound service took Golden Arrow passengers).

(2) *Folkestone-Boulogne.* (British Railways steamers).

(a) Daily evening passenger service from 2nd June to 28th September 1957, inclusive.

(b) Daily morning passenger service from 10th July to 8th September 1957, inclusive. An irregular service (four boats a week) was in force from 2nd June until the commencement of the daily service and also during the period 10th to 28th September, 1957.

Special excursion and "no-passport" trips were also run to France during the Summer season.

The usual cargo service was maintained to and from Calais and Boulogne.

A total of 701,270 passengers passed through the Port during the year ; this figure showed an increase of 71,877 compared with 1956.

The gross figures of passengers arriving at and departing from Folkestone for the past five years, are :—

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Inwards	224,526	277,388	310,646	323,438	362,494
Outwards	219,363	251,803	286,949	305,955	338,776
TOTALS	443,889	529,191	597,595	629,393	701,270

There has also been a further increase in the number of aliens arriving—11,111 more than during 1956—but 796 fewer aliens were medically examined compared with the previous year.

A summary of the aliens arriving, medically examined, certificates issued, etc., during the past five years is given below :—

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Aliens arriving ...	54,821	58,896	70,195	78,749	89,860
Aliens medically examined ...	7,062	8,696	9,855	10,843	10,047
Percentage of Aliens examined ...	12.9	14.8	14.0	13.8	11.2
Certificates issued	12	11	17	108	148
Percentage of Aliens examined to whom certificates issued ...	0.17	0.12	0.17	0.99	1.47

The Aliens continued to come mainly from Italy, Switzerland, Austria, France, Germany, Hungary and Spain.

The men came to be employed in the tinplate works, brickyards, iron foundries, tile works, hotels, catering and for technical and professional employment with various firms ; the women were mainly domestics, children's nurses and governesses, assistant hospital nurses, ward orderlies, textile and factory workers.

In view of the large number of Aliens coming to the U.K. for employment it is my opinion that each Alien coming to reside and work in the U.K. should be in possession of a certificate of health issued in the country of origin, and this should also apply to wives and children.

During 1957 the number of certificates issued on Form Port 12 was 148 compared with 108 for 1956. Of these 148 Aliens 10 were landed conditionally and 35 not permitted to land (6 of unsound mind or mentally defective, 15 undesirable for medical reasons and 14 because of their inability to support themselves or likely to require medical treatment). None of the Aliens was conditionally landed for further medical examination.

Four passengers in transit were medically examined ; two were mental cases, one accident case and the fourth was a man suffering from a chronic illness.

A boy aged 2 years, who was found to be suffering from Measles on arrival at Folkestone, was allowed to proceed by private car to his home at Birmingham. A woman aged 41 was admitted to Buckland Hospital suffering from Cerebellar Thrombosis, a man with a suspected perforated ulcer was admitted to the local hospital and a seaman suffering from Tonsillitis was conveyed to his home at Dover by ambulance.

Medical attendance was given to two men who were engaged on reconstruction work at Folkestone Harbour and were fatally injured when a compressed air cylinder exploded. One of the men was killed outright, and the other died in the ambulance on the way to hospital.

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation of the efficient work carried out by the Medical and Nursing staff at the Harbour, and also to the unfailing and effective co-operation with us of the Immigration Officials, Customs Officials, British Railways Officials and Ships' staffs.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. F. H. McELLIGOTT.

Port Medical Officer.

SECTION II.—Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

TABLE B.

<i>Ships from</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected By the Med. Officer of Health</i>	<i>By the Public Health Inspector</i>	<i>Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage, in- fectious disease on board</i>
Foreign Ports	822	941,304	—	10	—
Coastwise	127	56,312	—	—	—
TOTAL	949	997,616	—	10*	—

* These 10 vessels were regularly inspected on arrival in port.
Total number of inspections—108.

SECTION III.—Character of shipping and trade during the year.

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic	...	{ Number of Passengers — INWARDS : 362,494 Number of Passengers — OUTWARDS : 338,776
Cargo Traffic	...	{ Principal IMPORTS — General merchandise, wines and spirits, dates, perfumes, nylon, furniture, government stores. Principal EXPORTS — General merchandise, machinery, government stores, fish, iron and steel.
Principal Ports from which ships arrive—Calais and Boulogne.		

SECTION IV.—Inland barge traffic.

Number and tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic.

NIL.

SECTION V.—Water Supply.

No change during the year.

SECTION VI.—Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1952.

No change during the year.

SECTION VII.—Smallpox.

- (1) Name of Isolation Hospital to which Smallpox cases are sent from the district.
Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.
- (2) Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.
Patients suffering from Smallpox would be removed by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service, which authority is responsible for the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

(3) **Names of Smallpox Consultants available.**

Dr. W. J. Coughlan of Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford (Tel. No. Dartford 3231) ; and

Dr. J. P. Marsden of River Hospitals, Joyce Green, Dartford, (Tel. No. Dartford 3231 and home Tel. No. Dartford 2443)

are both available as Smallpox Consultants for this area.

(4) **Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.**

At the laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone (Tel. No. Maidstone 7262).

The Director of the laboratory is Dr. J. H. C. Walker.

SECTION VIII.—Venereal Disease.

No change during the year.

SECTION IX.—Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships.

TABLE D.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number of cases during the year.</i>		<i>Number of ships concerned</i>
		<i>Passengers</i>	<i>Crew</i>	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Measles	1	—	1
	Tonsillitis	—	1	1
Cases landed from other ships ...	—	—	—	—
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival ...	—	—	—	—

The Measles case was a boy aged 2 years who was allowed to proceed by private car to his home at Birmingham.

The member of the crew suffering from Tonsillitis was conveyed to his home at Dover by ambulance.

A short account should be given of the measures taken on the arrival by ships of (a) any case of smallpox, cholera, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever included in Table D ; (b) any suspected cases of any such disease.

No action necessary during the year.

SECTION X.—Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships.

No cases occurred during the year.

SECTION XI.—Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

No action necessary during the year.

SECTION XII.—Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.

(1) **Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.**

Formal inspections carried out by Dover Health staff and amplified by local Port Health Inspectors during course of routine inspection of vessels.

(2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Facilities exist for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents at the Public Health Laboratory Service, Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone. None of the rodents was sent for examination during 1957.

(3) Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

Harbour district treated as necessary by Rodent Operators of the British Railways Southern Region and assistance given by the Borough Rodent Operator as required.

It has not been found necessary over the past few years for work of disinfestation to be carried out on ships visiting this Port. If, however, such work were necessary the ships would be treated with Hydrogen Cyanide by the Fumigation Services Ltd., Barking, Essex, under the direction of the Dover Port Health Inspectors.

(4) Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.

Not found necessary.

Tables " E " and " F "—NIL.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

None issued—Folkestone is not an approved port.

Certificates for vessels owned by the British Railways and using this port are issued by the Dover Port Health authority.

SECTION XIII.—Inspection of ships for nuisances.

TABLE G.
Inspections and Notices.

Nature and number of Inspections		Notices served		Result of serving Notices
		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
General inspection of crews' quarters, food preparing places, etc.	108	—	—	—
TOTAL	108	—	—	—

SECTION XIV.—Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations 1934 and 1948.

No change during the year.

SECTION XV.—Medical Inspection of Aliens (applicable only to ports approved for the landing of aliens).

(1) List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of appointment.

Name	Date of Appointment	Qualifications
R. F. H. McElligott ...	28.10.49	M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
J. H. Campbell ...	16.4.51	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
H. Yates ...	8.10.52	M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
C. B. Findlay ...	28.6.55	M.B., Ch.B.

All the Medical Inspectors were employed on a part-time basis.

(2) List of other staff engaged on this work.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>
Mrs. L. F. Brann	Nurse-Attendant (Part-time)	1.6.56	S.E.A.N.

(3) Organisation of Work.

Dr. R. F. H. McElligott, with the assistance of Mrs. L. F. Brann the Nurse-Attendant, is responsible for the organisation of the work.

Regular passenger boats are met by one of the Medical Inspectors and the Nurse-Attendant, and special arrangements made for other boats carrying aliens to be met.

Where prior information has been received (usually from the Immigration Officer or the Ministry of Labour) that a large number of Aliens was expected to arrive at the same time, arrangements were made for extra staff to be present in order that the examinations could be completed with the minimum of delay.

(4) Nature and amount of aliens traffic.

A total of 10,047 aliens were examined during 1957, compared with 10,843 in 1956, and a summary of their nationality is as follows :—

Italian	...	...	...	...	6,980
Swiss	...	...	...	...	1,584
Austrian	...	...	...	...	374
French	...	...	...	...	332
German	...	...	...	...	254
Hungarian	...	...	...	...	180
Spanish	...	...	...	...	164
Israeli	...	...	...	...	34
Greek	...	...	...	...	26
Jugoslav	...	...	...	...	13
Portuguese	...	...	...	...	12
Other nationals	...	...	...	...	65
Stateless	...	...	...	...	29
					10,047

The men were mainly for employment in the tinplate works, brick and tile works, iron foundries, catering, hotels and for technical and professional employment with various firms ; the women were mainly domestics, children's nurses and governesses, assistant hospital nurses, ward orderlies, textile and factory workers.

Particulars of the number of aliens arriving, examined and certificates issued during 1957 are set out below :—

A.	Total number of arriving vessels carrying aliens—				
	(a) Passenger	...	...	...	620
	(b) Cargo	...	...	...	53
	TOTAL	...	...	...	673
B.	Total number of arriving aliens (excluding crews) 89,860				
C.	Total number of aliens medically examined 10,047				
D.	Reports and certificates for aliens medically examined :				

<i>Nature of report or certificate.</i>		<i>Total number of reports and certificates issued</i>	<i>Aliens NOT PERMITTED to land</i>
A.	Unsound mind or mentally defective	6	6
B(1).	Undesirable for medical reasons	15	15
B(2) (a)	Inability to support	15	3
B (2) (b)	Likely to require medical treatment	112	11
C.	Conditionally landed for further medical examination ...	—	—
TOTALS ...		148	35

E. Transmigrants landing and medically examined ... Nil

(5) **Accommodation for medical inspection and examination.**

A medical inspection room off the Harbour Station platform is available, but the usual practice of carrying out the examinations in cabins on board passenger ships has been continued.

SECTION XVI.—Miscellaneous.

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious diseases.

A mortuary and adequate burial and cremation facilities are available in the district.

SECTION XVII.—Food Inspection.

Information supplied by L. H. Vale, Esq., Chief Public Health and Food Inspector for the Borough and Port of Folkestone.

(1) **Summary of Foodstuffs imported during 1957.**

<i>FOODSTUFF</i>	<i>BOULOGNE</i>				<i>CALAIS</i>			
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qtrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Angelica	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	—
Beans, dried	1	—	1	25	—	—	—	—
Biscuits	—	15	3	5	—	—	—	—
Chestnuts	1	9	1	24	—	—	—	—
Chocolate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Dates	1638	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish, including preserved fish	7	16	—	22	—	—	—	—
Flour, confectionery	—	2	3	8	—	—	—	—
Fruit, preserved	—	11	2	7	26	5	—	—
Fruit Juice	—	15	1	18	—	—	—	—
Fruit pulp	—	9	3	21	—	—	—	—
Garlic	1	18	2	14	—	4	3	19
Gingerbread	1	10	1	22	—	—	—	—
Honey	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meat, preserved	18	11	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mustard	—	14	—	3	—	—	—	—
Olive oil	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Tomato flakes	—	10	1	7	—	—	—	—
Tomato pulp	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—
Truffles	—	13	3	3	—	—	—	—
	1675	7	2	10	27	16	3	27

GRAND TOTAL : 1,703 tons 4 cwts. 2 qrs. 9lbs.

(2) **Foodstuffs condemned.**

2 boxes of Turbot 6 cwts.
11 boxes of Monk fish tails 53 „
9 boxes of Pike 9 „

(3) Visits to Port.

The Post Health Inspectors made 571 visits to the Harbour during the year for the purpose of routine inspection of passenger and cargo boats and for the examination of all foodstuffs landed at the Port. This work entails considerable evening and week-end duty, especially during the summer months, as all passenger boats are met on arrival by an Inspector. All the vessels which are regularly engaged on cross-channel traffic have been maintained in a very satisfactory condition.

(4) Number of Samples of Food examined by :—

- (a) *Bacteriologist* : 1
 - (b) *Analyst* : 10
- (Chemical examinations)

Bacteriological Examination of Foodstuffs.

One sample of Mousse de fois gras truffle was submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratory.

No pathogenic organisms were found in the sample.

Chemical Examinations of Foodstuffs.

<i>Sample No.</i>	<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
206	Pate de Marron. (Two samples taken, representative of one consignment comprising 2 cases).	Both samples contained an excessive amount of Sulphite preservative.	The matter was taken up with the Importers and the consignment was ultimately returned to France.
1	Mixed Fruit in Syrup.	Free from Sulphite preservative and metallic contamination.	All these samples were satisfactory and conformed to the Public Health (Preservatives in Food, etc.) Regulations, 1925-53.
2	Morello Cherry Jam.	Sulphite preservative 38 parts per million. Soluble solid content 67.5 per cent.	
3	Candied Fruits in Mustard Syrup.	Sulphite preservative 100 parts per million. No toxic metals.	
4	Creamed Marrons Glace.	Sulphite preservative not found. No toxic metals.	
5	Jam Cubes.	Sulphur dioxide 35 parts per million. Soluble solids 76.7 per cent.	See remarks below.*
<p><i>*Remarks :</i></p> <p>Conformed to the Public Health (Preservatives in Food, etc.) Regulations, 1925-53. This sample bore a statement claiming the presence of certain vitamins. The amounts of some of the vitamins were not expressed in the manner prescribed by Part VI of the Labelling of Food Order 1953. The point was taken up with the Importers who agreed to change the Labelling to conform with statutory requirements.</p>			
279	Tinned Marron Paste.	All samples were satisfactory and conformed to the Public Health (Preservatives in Food, etc.) Regulations, 1925-53.	Satisfactory
280	Marron Glace.		
281	Creme de Marron Glace or Candied Chestnut Spread.		
282	Marrons in Syrup.		

(5) Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937 and 1948.

Action was taken under the above Regulations in respect of canned meat products from Italy comprising :—

(a) 6 cases of Carne di Bue a Lesso.

(b) 1 case of Goulash.

In both instances the foodstuffs arrived without the Official Certificate required under the Regulations. Formal notices were issued forbidding importation and the food was subsequently re-exported.

Part VI. — METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1957.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following summaries of meteorological observations which were carried out by members of his staff during the year.

(a) Air Pressure, Temperatures and Ground Frosts.

Month	Air Pressure at M.S.L. (Millibars)			Temperature (Degrees F.)				No. of Ground Frosts
	Mean	Highest	Lowest	Mean Dry	Mean Wet	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean 4ft. in Ground
January	1021.7	1037.8	1003.5	42.4	41.0	46.4	38.5	47.1
February	1005.2	1034.9	980.2	42.8	41.5	48.5	39.4	46.8
March	1013.7	1028.0	1000.0	48.8	46.4	54.3	44.6	47.5
April	1021.7	1029.7	1008.9	48.7	45.2	53.7	43.4	50.1
May	1017.8	1027.1	1002.2	52.9	48.8	57.7	46.3	52.6
June	1017.5	1034.5	1006.8	62.7	56.2	68.6	54.4	57.2
July	1013.9	1026.1	1002.7	64.5	59.9	70.7	58.2	62.1
August	1014.4	1029.3	995.4	63.6	58.6	69.6	56.4	62.8
September	1014.4	1026.8	997.5	58.2	54.3	63.7	52.2	61.0
October	1018.3	1029.9	1005.6	54.7	52.0	59.8	49.5	58.0
November	1018.9	1033.2	987.0	44.5	43.3	49.4	42.3	54.3
December	1016.3	1037.1	982.3	41.4	39.7	46.2	37.5	49.3

Height of Barometer Cistern above Mean Sea Level	...	150 ft.
Height of Thermometers above Ground	...	4 ft.
Highest maximum temperature	...	86°F on 30th June.
Lowest minimum temperature	...	27°F on 17th December.
Lowest Grass minimum	...	18°F on 17th December.

(b) Sunshine, Rainfall and Humidity.

Month	Sunshine Hours				Rainfall Inches			Humidity
	Total	Daily Average	Days of Sunshine	Sunniest Day	Total	Rain Days (over .01)	Greatest Fall in one day	
January	72.0	2.32	21	6.9	1.90	18	.53	87.3
February	88.8	3.17	22	9.1	4.38	22	.63	88.6
March	127.8	4.12	23	9.6	1.30	14	.32	83.1
April	187.7	6.26	28	11.8	0.58	7	.27	74.8
May	237.9	7.67	31	14.5	1.45	14	.38	72.6
June	303.5	10.12	28	14.9	0.24	7	.06	65.2
July	203.7	6.57	30	12.3	4.29	16	.85	76.0
August	193.6	6.25	31	13.0	1.62	14	.36	72.9
September	113.4	3.78	28	8.3	3.27	16	.71	77.5
October	114.0	3.68	24	9.2	1.13	8	.33	82.5
November	54.5	1.82	16	8.7	3.96	10	1.42	86.5
December	63.4	2.05	18	7.3	1.58	13	.51	84.7

Height of Rain Gauge Site above Mean Sea Level ... 128 ft.

Height above Ground of—

(a) Rim of Rain Gauge ... 12 ins.

(b) Sunshine Recorder ... 27 ft.

